

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. I. PART I.



MORGANTOWN:
MORGAN & HOFFMAN, PRINTERS.
1871.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



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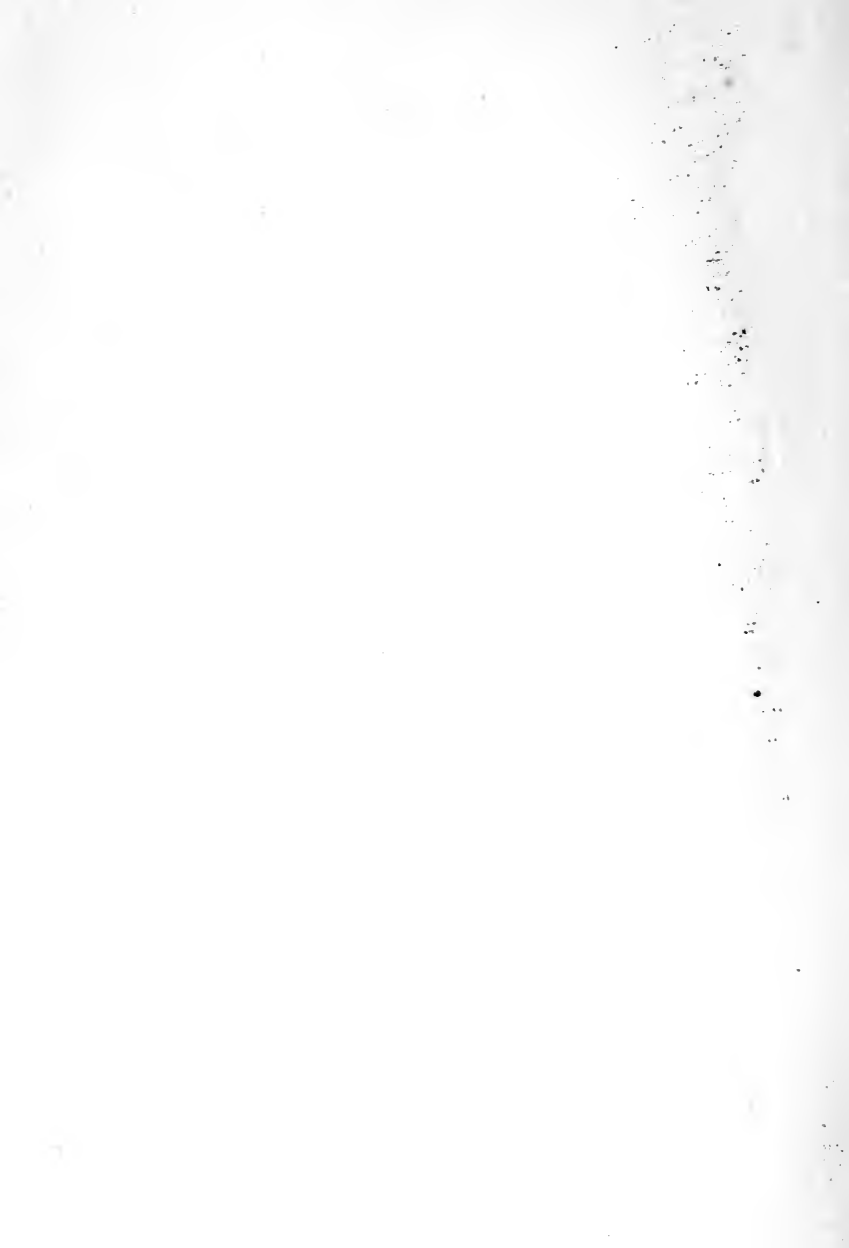
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PREFACE.

The undersigned have the pleasure of laying before its members, before sister societies, and the general public, this first installment of selections from the proceedings and papers of the WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Such organizations usually encounter many and peculiar difficulties at the beginning. The friends of this enterprise have reason to be encouraged by the degree of success which, so far, has attended their labors. The contributions already made and promised to the room assigned the society in the State University are considerable; and its meetings, annual and semi-annual, have been largely attended, and by those, too, whose presence and co-operation is most to be desired.

It is to be hoped that as the design of the society—set forth theoretically in one of the papers herewith printed, and more practically illustrated in others—and the spirit in which that design has been carried forward, become fully known, it will more and more generally commend itself to the people of the State, and especially to those who are able to enrich its collections and contribute to the interest and value of its proceedings. We trust what is here published will promote this end.

ALEX. MARTIN,

HUGH W. BROCK,

Committee of Publication.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.,

DECEMBER 2, 1871.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

West Virginia Historical Society.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1869.

In accordance with invitations issued by the Faculty of West Virginia University, a number of citizens of Morgantown met in the Hall of the Columbian Literary Society, in the University building, on Thursday evening, September 30th, 1869.

Hon. W. T. WILLEY was chosen chairman, and JOHN J. BROWN secretary.

The chairman stated that the meeting was called to consider the propriety of establishing a society to be known as the "West Virginia Historical Society."

After a brief discussion of the advantages to result from such an association, a committee of three was appointed to prepare and report a plan for organizing the society.

The report of the committee, as adopted, is as follows:

WHEREAS we, Alexander Martin, Waitman T. Willey, J. J. Stevenson, George M. Hagans, S. G. Stevens, H. H. Pierce, F. W. Wood, F. S. Lyon, John A. Dille, Hugh W. Brock, Ralph L. Berkshire, George C. Sturgiss, Joseph A.

McLane, and John J. Brown, citizens of Morgantown, West Virginia, recognize the importance of a properly organized society, for the purpose of preserving a well authenticated history of the State of West Virginia, from its earliest formation, and of making such collections as shall best illustrate the natural history of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby assume the responsibility of taking suitable steps towards the founding of an organization to be called the "West Virginia Historical Society."

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, to draft an appropriate Constitution and By-Laws for such organization.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to prepare a bill for a special charter for this society—if it be lawful for the legislature to grant a special charter for the objects of this society—and if not, to prepare a charter therefor under the general incorporation laws of the State.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, with power to choose forty citizens of the State of West Virginia, to act as founders of this organization; such citizens to be selected outside of Monongalia county, to the number of not less than two from each senatorial district; *Provided, however*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed as excluding the members of this meeting from acting as founders.

Resolved, That said committee, upon completing such list of founders, shall report at once the names, so selected, to the chairman of this meeting, who is hereby authorized to open communication with said citizens, to ascertain their acceptance or non-acceptance.

Resolved, That vacancies occurring, by reason of non-acceptance, may be filled by this committee at its discretion.

Resolved, That when a complete and permanent list has been obtained, as provided for in the foregoing resolutions, said committee shall have power to call a meeting of said citizens so chosen, including those present at this meeting, for the purpose of perfecting the preliminary organization of the society.

The following committees were appointed by the chairman:

On Founders—Alexander Martin, S. G. Stevens, George M. Hagans, Joseph A. McLane, and Geo. C. Sturgiss.

On Constitution—H. H. Pierce, H. W. Brock, and John J. Stevenson.

On Charter—Ralph L. Berkshire, F. W. Wood, and John J. Brown.

SECOND PRELIMINARY MEETING.

DECEMBER 30TH, 1869.

A meeting of gentlemen invited to act as Founders of the society, was held at Grafton, on December 30th, 1869.

Hon WM. E. STEVENSON was chosen to preside, and JOHN J. BROWN to act as secretary.

The roll being called the following gentlemen were found to be present: Alex. Martin, John J. Stevenson, Samuel G. Stevens, Geo. C. Sturgiss, John J. Brown, Thos. H. Logan, William E. Stevenson, Francis H. Pierpoint, Alpheus F. Haymond, Benj. F. Martin, David H. Strother, J. Loomis Gould, Thos. M. Harris, and Chester D. Hubbard.

Prof. John J. Stevenson, of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to prepare Constitution and By-Laws, made a report which, as adopted, is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

I. The name of this society is "The West Virginia Historical Society."

II. The object of the society is to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to the natural, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of the State of West Virginia in particular.

III. The society shall consist of Resident, Associate, Corresponding and Honorary members. Resident mem-

bers shall be persons residing within the State of West Virginia. Corresponding, Associate and Honorary members shall be persons residing elsewhere. At no time shall there be more than sixty Corresponding, or more than thirty Honorary members. Resident members, upon removing outside the limits of this State, shall become Associate members; and no others shall be eligible to such membership.

IV. The officers of this society are a President, first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Curator, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of nine.

V. The duties of the several officers are such as are customarily assigned to such officers, and are defined in the By-Laws.

VI. Resident members shall pay on their admission two dollars, and one dollar annually thereafter. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time, shall constitute a life member, and exempt the individual so paying, from all future annual payments; and every person who shall have regularly paid the annual fees and dues for twenty consecutive years, shall thereafter be a life member. But should any Resident member, other than a life member, fail to pay the said annual fees and dues for three years, or at any time refuse to pay the same, he shall forfeit all the privileges of membership, and his name shall be erased from the list of members. No fees or dues shall be required of Associate, Corresponding, or Honorary members.

VII. The meetings of the society shall be held at such times and places as the By-Laws shall prescribe.

VIII. The Library and the Cabinet of the society shall be located in the town of Morgantown, in the county of Monongalia, in the building of the State University at that place.

IX. All members shall be elected by ballot, if demanded by three members.

X. Any amendments to this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of those present at a regular meeting of the society; *Provided*, That after the regular June meet-

ing held in 1872, amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be reduced to writing and entered on the Journal of the society at the last preceding regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I. There shall be two regular meetings of the society annually, one of which shall be held in Morgantown on the third Wednesday of June, and the other, at the place where the legislature of the State shall hold its sessions, or at such other time and place as the society shall determine; at all of which meetings addresses shall be delivered, or historical papers read before the society, by persons appointed by the Executive Committee. At the meeting in June the Annual Reports shall be read, and the election of officers for the ensuing year take place. In addition to the two regular meetings, the society may hold adjourned meetings for the transaction of business,—not oftener than once a month,—and special meetings may be called by the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, upon the written request of five members.

II. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, excepting when any amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws is to be acted upon, when twenty-five must be present.

III. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence, a chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the society, and shall have a casting vote. He shall preserve order, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the society. He shall also appoint all committees authorized by the society, unless otherwise specially ordered.

IV. The Recording Secretary shall have charge of the Constitution, By-Laws, and Records of the society. He shall keep a fair and accurate record of the proceedings of the society, in a book to be provided for the purpose, and give notice to the several officers and to the Executive and Special Committees, of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties. He shall give notice of the time

and place of all meetings of the society, by advertisement two weeks previously, in two newspapers printed at the place where the meeting is to be held, and in Wheeling, but where special meetings are called, three weeks notice shall be given, when practicable.

V. The Corresponding Secretary shall have the custody of all letters and communications to the society, excepting papers read or addresses delivered before the same, which shall be deposited in the Library unless otherwise ordered. He shall, at every meeting, read such letters and communications as he may have received, and shall prepare all letters connected with the business or objects of the society—excepting such for the preparation of which a special committee may be appointed. He shall notify all members of their election, and of such other matters as he shall deem necessary or be directed to communicate; and shall keep in books to be provided for the purpose, true copies of all letters written on behalf of the society. He shall carefully preserve the originals of all letters and other communications he may receive, and from time to time deposit the same in the archives of the society.

VI. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the society. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as shall be ordered by the society, or by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and, at each annual meeting render the same to the society, when a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts. He shall give bond in such sum, not less than one thousand dollars, as may be directed by the Executive Committee, and he shall receive a commission of two per cent. on all moneys disbursed by him.

VII. If from the annual report of the Treasurer there shall appear to be a balance against the Treasury, no appropriation of money shall be made for any object but the necessary current expenses of the society, until such balance shall be paid.

VIII. The Curator shall have the charge and superintendence of the Library, and the care and arrangement of the

books, manuscripts, and other articles belonging to the society. He shall cause to be prepared and kept, a proper catalogue and list of the same. He shall acknowledge the receipt of donations to the society in his department. He shall expend in the purchase of books and other articles, and for their safe keeping and preservation, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, such sums of money as shall from time to time be appropriated for that purpose, and report thereon to the society. He shall, at least once in each year, render his accounts for such purchases and expenditures, to the Treasurer for settlement, and shall further make to the society, at each annual meeting, a full report on the condition and progress of the Library and collections. He shall have power to employ, at a salary to be fixed by the Executive Committee, an Assistant Librarian, who shall be under his direction, and perform such duties as he may assign; and who, during the hours at which the Library is open, shall be always present.

IX. For all donations, of whatsoever kind, the thanks of the society shall be transmitted to the donors, the particulars to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and a report thereof made to the society at each meeting.

X. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit and receive donations for the society; to recommend plans for promoting its objects, and prepare business; and to authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, for the payment of salaries and other current expenses. They shall, in connection with the Curator, have charge of the arrangement and regulation of the Library and collections, and shall have authority at any time to examine into the state of the finances; as also generally to superintend the interests of the society. They shall execute all such duties as may from time to time be committed to them, and make a report of their proceedings to the society at each June meeting. They shall choose their own chairman and secretary at their first meeting after their election, and the chairman shall be authorized to call meetings of the com-

mittee whenever it may be thought advisable; at which five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall keep a true record of their proceedings, to be submitted to the inspection of the society, at its regular meeting.

XI. At the regular meetings of the society the following shall be the Order of Business:

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers of the society.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Reports of Special Committees.
5. Election of members previously proposed.
6. Nominations of new members.
7. Papers read and Addresses delivered before the society.
8. Miscellaneous business.

XII. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting by the vote of a majority of the members present.

George C. Sturgiss, of the committee on founders, reported that the following gentlemen had accepted the invitations issued by the committee:

W. K. Pendleton,
John C. Hupp,
E. A. Hildreth,
W. J. Bates,
Thomas H. Logan,
Wm. E. Stevenson,
Francis H. Pierpoint,
Alpheus F. Haymond,
James C. McGrew,
J. H. Lockwood,
Benjamin F. Martin,
David H. Strother,
James Logie,
Henry G. Davis,
Joseph T. Hoke,

Luther Haymond,
James M. Jackson,
Hegeman Slack,
A. E. Summers,
Lewis Ruffner,
J. Loomis Gould,
W. W. Harper,
Arthur I. Boreman,
Samuel Billingsley,
D. D. T. Farnsworth,
William R. White,
Thomas M. Harris,
Chester D. Hubbard,
Joel McPherson,
J. N. Workman.

John J. Brown, of the committee on charter, reported

that there is no constitutional bar to obtaining a special charter for the society from the legislature.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for officers of the society, with the following result:

President,

THOMAS H. LOGAN,

Vice Presidents,

DAVID H. STROTHER,
GIDEON D. CAMDEN,

WILLIAM K. PENDLETON,
LEWIS RUFFNER,

JOEL MCPHERSON.

Corresponding Secretary,

SAMUEL G. STEVENS.

Treasurer,

CHESTER D. HUBBARD.

Recording Secretary,

JOHN J. BROWN.

Curator,

JOHN J. STEVENSON.

Executive Committee,

FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT,
JOSEPH T. HOKE,
J. LOOMIS GOULD,
R. L. BERKSHIRE,

A. E. SUMMERS,
ALEX. MARTIN,
HUGH W. BROCK,
WM. A. HANWAY,

F. S. LYON.

After which the temporary organization adjourned.

Dr. Logan then took the chair, and having called the "West Virginia Historical Society" to order, briefly expressed his thanks to the society for the honor it had conferred upon him.

Messrs. F. H. Pierpoint, Wm. E. Stevenson, and George C. Sturgiss, were appointed to obtain from the legislature, at its next session, a *special charter* of incorporation for the society.

The Executive Committee was directed to prepare a circular setting forth the objects of the society, and requesting donations to its library and collections.

The Regents of the State University having tendered to the society a room for its library and collections, the offer was accepted with a vote of thanks.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership:

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

J. A. Lintner, *Albany, N. Y.*,

Prof. F. H. Smith, *Lexington, Va.*

“ Edwin D. Sanborn, *Hanover, N. H.*,

George Livermore, *Boston, Mass.*,

James Veech, LL. D., *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Gideon D. Camden,

William A. Hanway,

James L. Clark,

A. W. Lorentz,

A. M. Poundstone,

A. L. Wade,

D. H. Chadwick,

William Wagner,

A. W. Campbell,

Peter G. Van Winkle,

Loyal Young,

Harmon Sinsel,

J. N. Camden,

William Meigs,

C. C. Cole,

W. H. Travers,

William G. Brown,

F. A. Cather,

John M. Hagans,

William Mallonee,

Lycurgus S. Hough,

A. H. Thayer,

James Evans,

Elisha H. Coombs,

O. W. Miller,

Daniel Lamb,

J. H. Diss Debar,

Samuel Woods,

M. C. C. Church,

Nathan Goff, Jr.,

A. F. Barnes,

H. C. Parsons,

W. H. Edwards,

Joseph Johnson.

David H. Strother, Alexander Martin, and William K. Pendleton, were requested to prepare papers or addresses to be read at its meeting in Wheeling, on the second Wednesday of February, 1870.

Prof. Stevenson then read the following paper:

Geological Survey of West Virginia.---Its Importance and the Necessity for it.

To West Virginia nothing can be of such vital importance as the thorough development of her mineral resources and the introduction of an improved method of cultivating her soil. By no other means can she hope to free herself from the debt which she must soon assume, to induce immigrants to stop in their search for homes or to render capitalists willing to invest money in railroads and mining enterprises within her limits.

Experience has shown but one way in which to open up the resources of a country, and this is the Geological Survey. Great Britain tested the matter fairly and then spent millions sterling upon systematic examinations. New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Ohio, years ago made incomplete surveys, which, incomplete though they were, were yet of such value that the legislatures of those States have since ordered complete surveys to be made. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and California, have all been surveyed, or are now being surveyed at the expense of the respective States. Other States, though not engaged in systematic surveys, have State Geologists, who, under authority of the State, make special examinations, when required. The general government has, at great cost, made surveys in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, Utah, Nevada, Dacotah, Wyoming, Oregon, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Our neighbor, Canada, has been engaged for years on a survey of her dominion. Even New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have shown great enterprise in ascertaining their resources. In the list of our States, Virginia and West Virginia stand almost alone, having nothing to show, except a few unsatisfactory reports of progress, and manifesting so little interest in their resources as not to have even a State Geologist with a nominal salary.

Why should West Virginia occupy this [unenviable position? Is there no reason to regard its mineral resources as valuable? Is its soil cultivated after the most approved method? Or is its domain so crowded by a teeming population as to render an influx of immigrants a thing to be feared rather than encouraged? By no means. The State lies on the borders of the great Appalachian field, rich in coal, iron and other minerals, more valuable, by far, as sources of prosperity, than the gold bars and veins of California, or the silver mountains of Nevada. But the extent of these deposits is not positively ascertained, so that lands underlaid by immense deposits of mineral wealth and covered with noble timber can be bought for the merest trifle. But one railroad affords it communication with the East and West; there is no direct outlet North or South for the interior, and the almost boundless gifts of Providence are in a great measure unavailable. Many of the mining enterprises, initiated in this State, have failed through insufficient knowledge respecting the geological structure of the country, while many others owe their failure to want of a proper outlet for their products. The soil is carelessly cultivated, and thousands upon thousands of acres are untilled. Though the land is measurably new, the crops do not exceed those of frost-bitten New Hampshire. They do not approach within hailing distance of those of England and Holland, and are as nothing to those of Japan, where, with a somewhat refractory soil, a farm of five acres suffices for a large family and leaves a surplus, so large in the aggregate, that some years ago Japanese wheat formed a by no means insignificant part of the supply for England. As for our population, we need say nothing. Some more can be accommodated without difficulty.

How can a geological survey assist us? This question has been well answered in brief by Prof. Swallow, of Missouri:

“If properly conducted, it cannot fail to develop the mineral resources of our State, and place our mining interests on a more permanent basis, by inviting capital, and by securing systematic and profitable operations. It will increase

our mechanical and manufacturing interests, by pointing out the raw materials and the facilities for converting them into articles of domestic and foreign trade. Agriculture will be advanced by investigating the structure and the chemical properties of the soils, as the results will enable us to determine the modes of culture necessary to sustain, and even increase their productive energies. Commerce will also receive a new impulse, from the increased products of the farm, the mine and the workshop.

“Should the survey be made with sufficient minuteness to point out the soils of each township, the facilities for settling, and the prosperity of our agricultural communities, the reports would attract thousands who are yearly seeking homes.

* * * The increase of our yeoman population and taxpayers thus secured, would soon be felt in the financial and political resources of the State. The development of the mineral and agricultural resources will so enhance the value of land in the State, as to make an aggregate increase of a vast amount.”

This statement is not the offspring of an over-sanguine mind. Geological surveys are no longer experiments. In every case they have done far more than was claimed for them.

From an old copy of Morse's Geography we learn that the six ocean counties of New Jersey were a barren, sandy waste, whose inhabitants gained a scanty livelihood by fishing. About thirty years ago a hasty survey of the State was made by Professor Rogers. During the survey vast marl beds were discovered. The marl was at once put on the sandy lands, and now they are one vast garden, supplying nearly three millions of people with produce. The population of these counties has vastly increased, and land has risen in value from a few cents in many places to more than one hundred dollars per acre. The marl business has caused villages to spring up, and has led to the construction of several railroads. The second survey of this State has been completed during this year.

In New York the survey was undertaken with the hope of discovering coal. No coal was discovered, but at the same time it was ascertained that there could be no coal in the State. This discovery has saved many thousands of dollars which would have been sunk in prospecting, as indeed many

thousands were sunk before the discovery was made. The effect of the agricultural examination made during the survey, was to increase the products by \$5,000,000 annually, of which increase \$1,000,000 was in the two staples, hay and corn. As New York is an old State, with but little new land to bring under cultivation, this increased production must have resulted chiefly from an improved method of cultivation.

In Pennsylvania the State Geologist directed his attention mainly to the development of coal and iron deposits. That his efforts were crowned by absolute success is amply evident from statistics, readily accessible to every one here present. Before the survey began the trade in anthracite coal had been subject to great fluctuations, and the mining business was in many instances not merely unprofitable, but really ruinous. The trade in iron, though fairly encouraged, was struggling for life. The extent and true nature of the coal deposits were unknown. Mining was simply working in the dark, and capitalists hesitated before investing money where the result was so uncertain or rather where failure seemed so probable. Mark the result of the survey: In vol. II, p. 1019, of the final report of Prof. H. D. Rogers, we find that in 1838, the first year of the survey, the yield was 738,697 tons, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. as compared with the yield of the previous year. In 1854, when the survey was completed, it was 5,831,834 tons, and since that time, the increase has been regular, with only slight fluctuations, until in 1869, up to December 4th, the amount shipped to New York and Philadelphia was 11,279,065 tons. The trade in domestic bituminous coal sprang into existence in 1842 with a yield of 1,708 tons. The yield in domestic coal increased with great rapidity while the import decreased, until in 1854 the yield from Pennsylvania mines was 648,299 tons. In 1849 the total amount of iron produced by all the anthracite furnaces in the United States, was 107,256 tons; in 1856 Pennsylvania alone produced from similar furnaces 306,966 tons.

At the time when West Virginia had long been a settled country, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa were a vast

wilderness, with scarcely a white inhabitant. Now those States rank among the chief in the nation, while West Virginia, so far from advancing, has been going backwards. The excellent surveys of those States opened up their resources, published them to the world, and so induced a steady flow of emigrants to them.

The careful survey of the Lake Superior region, conducted by Messrs. Foster and Whitney, under the supervision of the United States government, proved the extent and thereby the value of the mineral deposits in that region. The recent examination of the Pacific railroad route by Dr. Hayden, by order of the General Land office, developed the existence of enormous deposits of lignite, previously unknown, sufficient to supply fuel for the railroad and the inhabitants along the route during centuries to come.

In Ohio, the property in every county surveyed increased greatly in value. From a Tennessee paper, quoted in the Missouri Report, p, 51, we learn that "within the last two years, (1852-3,) lands in Polk county, East Tennessee, have advanced in value almost incredibly. It is now asserted that, within the time, minerals have been developed in that region, which make the land worth ten millions of dollars more than before." In Kentucky, lands, which had been rated at so many cents an acre, were valued at as many dollars after the survey.

The cost of survey of this State need not be very great. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois have published drawings and descriptions of the larger portion of the fossils likely to be found in our formations, so that a very great item of expenditure is withdrawn from our calculation. One cannot well determine how much a complete survey will cost until after a general reconnoissance of the State has been made. This part of the work would consist chiefly of running cross and diagonal sections and of collecting specimens, so as to construct a rude geological map of the State. This preparatory work could be done for about 3,000 dollars, allowing no salary to the director of the work, except his expenses. The cost of a systematic survey, county by county, cannot

well exceed \$25,000, and can be completed in four years.

To some, doubtless, this may appear an excessive expenditure. But recollect it is less than one dollar for each voter in the State. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the survey would pay for itself. Michigan has already received fifty times as much as her survey cost her, from the Saginaw salt wells, bored at the suggestion of her State geologist, and she is certain to be repaid a thousand fold from that source alone. The legislature of North Carolina made a small appropriation for a survey of that State. During the first year, Dr. Emmons' examination developed the existence of gold and copper. The official reports attracted the attention of capitalists so effectually, that, two years afterward, the increased revenue of that State from these new sources, was five times as much as the cost of the whole survey.

That steps looking to a geological survey of this State should be taken immediately, no thoughtful man can for a moment doubt. If the State treasury be not sufficiently full to admit of an appropriation for a thorough survey, an act should be passed appointing a State geologist upon a small salary, who could make such examinations as may be desired by counties or sections, and those reports could go forth under State authority. In a very short time sufficient work can be thus performed, to convince the most unwilling that a survey, systematically performed, would result in permanent benefit to the State.

Having as its chief object, the advancement of the State's interest, this society can do nothing better at this meeting than to appoint a committee with power to prepare, on behalf of the society, a memorial on this subject, to be presented to the legislature at its coming session.

The paper was ordered to be printed, and a committee consisting of John J. Stevenson, Thomas M. Harris, and Hugh W. Brock, was appointed to prepare and to present to the legislature a memorial upon this matter of a geological survey.

REGULAR MEETING.

WHEELING, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1870.

The President, Dr. T. H. LOGAN, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

The committee to present memorial on geological survey to the legislature, reported that the following memorial had been presented:

To the Legislature of West Virginia:

At the initial meeting of the West Virginia Historical Society, held at Grafton, December 30th, 1869, there was appointed a committee, whose names are appended to this paper, to memorialize your honorable body in behalf of a geological survey of the State.

The society was led to this course by a consideration of the following facts: That though West Virginia is embraced in the great Appalachian coal field, yet her mineral resources are undeveloped, and mining and manufacturing enterprises have proved in a multitude of instances unsuccessful; that the soil of the State, though in many places admirably adapted to the culture of cereals, is yet so poorly tilled as to yield barely average crops; that while her hills afford pasture for almost numberless droves of cattle, dairying and stock-raising have attained little importance; that other States to the west, by judiciously displaying their advantages, have multiplied their population several fold, while West Virginia, concealing her resources, derives no benefit from the current of immigration passing through her domain; and, especially that, in view of the necessary assumption of a heavy burden of debt by the State, it has become essential to her prosperity that immediate measures be taken to increase the amount of taxable property in the State.

The society is convinced that the only method by which to remove the evils and secure the benefits referred to, is a thorough and systematic geological survey of the State.

Surveys of this kind are no longer experimental. Twenty-two States of our Union have been surveyed at State expense, and the central government has caused careful examinations to be made in eleven other States and territories. Canada has been for many years engaged in a careful survey of her vast domain, while Great Britain has expended millions of pounds sterling upon her limited territory.

The benefits to be derived from a survey may be briefly stated. It will determine the extent and value of mineral deposits, thereby giving the data for systematic and successful mining; it will develop new deposits of minerals, or the existence of minerals previously unknown, and thereby will add to the manufacturing interests; by careful examination of soils it will show the proper methods of amending them, or of preserving them from exhaustion; thus it will tend to the introduction of better methods of cultivation, and so invite agriculturists to settle here; it will increase the amount of taxable property by raising the value of land, leading to the opening of mines, to the erection of works for reducing ores, and to the construction of railroads for the carrying of trade. To support our first position we need quote only the case of Pennsylvania. Previous to the survey of that State, the trade in anthracite was so uncertain, that mining was not merely unprofitable, but in most instances, absolutely ruinous. The iron trade, though fairly encouraged, was in its infancy. Capitalists refused to invest where failure seemed so probable. In 1838, the first year of the survey, the yield of anthracite coal was 738,697 tons, a decrease of nearly 20 per centum as compared with the previous year. In 1854, at the close of the survey, it was 5,831,834 tons, and in 1859 it was 11,300,000 tons. The trade in domestic bituminous coal increased from 1,708 tons in 1842, to 648,299 tons in 1854. In 1849, all the anthracite furnaces in the Union produced only 107,256 tons, but in 1856 Pennsylvania alone produced from similar furnaces 306,966 tons. Missouri, Illinois and Michigan are equally good illustrations.

One or two instances suffice for our second statement. During the first year of the North Carolina survey, gold

and copper were discovered in large quantity. During the second year, a bituminous coal field of great extent was laid open. At no previous time had the existence of these minerals been known or even supposed. In Michigan the State geologist discovered satisfactory evidence of salt. By his advice wells were sunk, which have proved to be of immense value.

That a survey is of advantage to agriculturists is amply evident from the experience of New York and New Jersey. In New York, from 1850 to 1860, just after the close of the survey, the crops increased to the extent of \$5,000,000 annually, of which increase, \$1,000,000 were in the two staples, corn and hay. As the State is an old one, this increase must have resulted from improved methods of cultivation. At the beginning of this century the six ocean counties of New Jersey were a bleak, almost uninhabitable desert. Thirty years ago, the geological survey revealed the extent and value of the marl deposits in those counties. As the result, that sandy waste is now an immense garden, dotted over with flourishing villages, and supplies nearly three millions of people with fruit and vegetables.

The survey lightens the burden of taxation by increasing the true value of land. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio the lands in many counties rose incredibly in value, owing to discoveries made upon them. In many portions of the ocean counties of New Jersey land for farming purposes is worth one hundred times what it was forty years ago. It increases the amount of taxable property by, as we have said, bringing in new property. In Pennsylvania the coal trade has led to the construction of many railroads. In North Carolina the new revenue from gold and copper works alone, during the first two years, sufficed to pay the cost of the whole survey. From the Saginaw salt wells, Michigan has been amply repaid for her expenditures on the survey, and is likely to be reimbursed a thousand fold.

We might mention many other advantages, as well as adduce other instances in support of the positions we have

taken, but we think it unnecessary, and do not desire to weary you by too great detail.

The cost of a survey is a main source of anxiety in the minds of many; justly so, for every thoughtful man considers the cost as well as the benefits of an undertaking. However, the expenditure in our State need not be excessive. Our neighbors have published elaborate figures and descriptions of most of the fossil remains likely to be found within our limits, so that one very important item may be omitted from our calculation. Ohio is being re-surveyed, at a cost of \$60,000. Our State could be worked over at a cost not to exceed one-half that sum, and the work could be completed in four years. Only about one dollar for each voter, a small investment indeed when compared with the inevitable results.

In case you do not feel justified in ordering so thorough an examination at once, we trust that you will at least so open up the way that our people may see the importance of the work. In order to do this, let a State geologist be appointed, with small salary, whose duty it shall be to make surveys of counties or large tracts of land, at the expense of those requiring the surveys, and let his reports be issued under State authority. In a short time sufficient work could be performed by this method to satisfy the most incredulous that a survey is of the highest value.

Believing that an enlightened spirit and a heart-felt anxiety for the welfare of the commonwealth will characterize your action in this matter, your petitioners cheerfully commend the matter entrusted them and herein set forth to the good judgment and sound discretion of your honorable body.

JOHN J. STEVENSON,
H. W. BROCK,
T. M. HARRIS.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, and Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, were elected honorary members. Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., Dr. George P. Hildreth, Marietta, Ohio, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, Massachusetts, and Henry

G. Hanks, San Francisco, California, were elected corresponding members.

One hundred and nineteen gentlemen were elected to resident membership.

It was proposed that a committee be appointed to prepare a paper upon the history and present condition of land titles in the State. After considerable debate the matter was laid upon the table.

The Executive Committee was directed to prepare a plan for the formation of local committees to collect material for a legendary history of the State.

The Wheeling Library Association was made temporary depository for such articles as might be sent to the society from the adjacent portion of the State.

President Martin, of West Virginia University, read the following paper:

Historical Studies and Historical Societies.

I have been requested to prepare some remarks upon historical studies, and organizations for promoting them—not perhaps the subject I should have chosen, but which yet may be as appropriate as any other at this the first meeting of our State Historical Society.

For the acquisition of knowledge, the most important and diversified; for the right discipline of the intellect and the heart; for the shaping of the grand purposes and principles of life; in short, for the proper instruction and training of man in all the ends of his being, historical studies are justly ranked among the most important. The earliest form of composition, and comprising in its scope whatever is of interest to humanity, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the value of historic lore. Important to the statesman as it concentrates the knowledge of ages upon his work, and enables him from the experience of the past to determine what institutions and laws will best promote the present prosperity and happiness of the people. Essential

to the jurist inasmuch as precedent as well as equity—the general voice of mankind as well as the narrow limits of law reports and of the statute-book must be consulted in important questions of national, state, and individual right. From it the philosopher must learn what are the causes and effects of climatic changes; changes produced by the lapse of time, and all that assists or retards the progress of humanity. Equally important is it to the minister of the gospel, the doctor of medicine, the instructor of youth, the commander of armies, the painter and the poet, the private citizen, and every one who would discharge his duty as a member of the body politic. There is no situation in life which does not derive advantage from it, none that can be worthily filled without some knowledge of it.

Nor are its attractions any less interesting than is its knowledge important. To know the origin, conduct, motives and general character of those who, in common with ourselves, occupy, or have occupied, this stage of action, is one of the strongest instincts of humanity. This is seen in all its varieties, from the village spinster's proverbial fondness for gossip, to the antiquarian's no less passionate fondness for exploring the ruins of Herculaneum, Nineveh, or any of the buried cities of the mighty, mysterious past. Nor is its moral influence the least important of its many recommendations. There we may see that while men are free "to play fantastic tricks before high heaven," the eternal laws of God round all things in at last, making the history of good men's lives and acts their noblest monument; and marking ignorance, envy, folly and falsehood, in public and in private, with the inevitable brand of shame and ruin. History points us to the Scylla and Charybdis on which men and nations have been wrecked, and warns us how to shun them—the best forms of civil and religious polity, and invites us to adopt them—the best doctrines to be believed, and how to teach them—the best rewards and punishments to be employed in the family, and in the state, and how to apply them—the best customs, and how best to observe them; in short, to that general education and special cul-

ture, which is best alike for citizen and sovereign. Inspired and directed by its light, humanity advances, with ever increasing force, to new and grander triumphs in the world of matter and of mind, and will continue to do so while civilization, based on pure morality and sound instruction, continues to progress.

It is not our present purpose to notice the diverse kinds of history, and grand divisions and sub-divisions, in regard to which leading authorities agree or differ when they treat of this subject. Nor can we more than glance at its various sources. On the scarred surface and upturned rocks of our world we may read the record of the mighty revolutions undergone subsequent to its creation, and before it became a fit theatre to exhibit the joys and sorrows, the dismay and triumphs of our race. Mounds, and relics of stone, and flint, and pottery, and bronze acquaint us somewhat with the earlier times. Legends, traditions, architectural remains, the graphic arts, ethnology, comparative philology, &c., assist us to trace the stream of time from the beginning of written records onward to the era in which History properly begins. The concentrated lore of all these, when rightly read, is made still more luminous by the light of revelation which alone carries us back to the beginning and onward to the end.

Considered as a form of composition, the study of its materials, and the preparation of its pages have occupied many of the most powerful and brilliant writers of our world. Men of imperial mind have found here that which taxed and trained their highest powers. Nor let any one suppose that its work is substantially completed. The conviction is becoming more and more profound in thoughtful minds that, in order to be as instructive and trustworthy as it should, many of its sources will have to be re-examined, much of its work will have to be done over again. The plots and counter-plots of courtiers, the intrigues of political cabals, the wars of kings and factions, and the rise and fall of dynasties have occupied the pen of the historian to the almost entire exclusion of the interests of the people and the conditions and

changes of society. Even as to modern European history it is quite evident that venal writers have often labored more to traduce their enemies and glorify their friends than to subserve the cause of truth. None such can take the same view of the ages as would an American historian. The history of Europe, and its different states, and the different branches of the church, as well as general historic criticism, will yet attract and reward many of our most gifted, sagacious and industrious writers, as it has already our Prescott, Motley, Stevens, and others, who have commenced to pioneer the way to the right understanding of things as they have been, and are, and how they became so in those lands.

And how rich is the mine which has yet to be explored by the light of republican democracy. I speak not of primeval, classical, or medieval times, nor even of modern history, save that which is most recent. As a sample of this last, take if you please, the century closing with the present year, and how rife with interest is even that brief period. There is, to begin, the expulsion of the Jesuits from France—the expulsion of the French and Spainards from America—the subjection of this vast continent to Anglo-Saxon colonization—the new nationalities and forms of civilization thence ensuing—the great revolution in France, and the still greater in America—the partition of Poland—the decay of the Ottoman empire—the rise and fall, resurrection and tendencies of Napoleonism—the unparalleled expansion and growth of our own Nation in territory, population, and general progress—the exodus from Ireland, Germany, and other countries, to this land—the rise and progress of Russia, Prussia, and modern Italy—the causes, course, and results, of the changes and struggles of 1840–8—the Crimean war—the recent civil contest in these States, and the innumerable preliminary causes, collateral movements and resultant effects connected with all these. We are blind, and know nothing of the past, if we do not see that the last one hundred years alone have given rise to tendencies and problems which it will take generations of historians to determine and detail. Our progress in medical

knowledge and practice, in jurisprudence and statesmanship, in education and journalism, in commerce and travel, in territory and population, in religion, literature, art and science, furnishes rich and attractive fields for the pen of the historian. Add to these the movements and changes at home and abroad which "the signs of the times" portend, and we see how ample still must be the field of History.

How the writing of this history may be best accomplished is one of the questions which historical societies assist to solve. The need of some such organization is a felt necessity in all our States, and in some of them historical societies have already become a mighty power for good. Their proper management—so as to secure earnest and wide co-operation—so as to attract and deserve the confidence and support of the interests, parties, sects and sections immediately concerned, is itself a study, and has its special difficulties. History treats so largely of antagonisms, international, partizan, personal and sectarian; and the writer is so apt to fall into the current of those sophistries, prejudices and perversions with which he is most conversant, that the smallest number of those who address themselves to this work can be, or care to be, impartial. With all its advantages, the disturbative power of nearness, makes the writing of contemporaneous history an exceedingly difficult and delicate undertaking. And yet, important as it is to read and record, to understand the significance, and feel the force of those facts and principles which constitute the history of other days, it is unquestionably more important to understand and secure the good of our own period than even to remember what has transpired in the ages and dispensations preceding it. Yet in the way of doing this aright, to say nothing of other hindrances, there stand bigotry, and scepticism, and political intolerance, and religious and scientific fanaticism. If the history of the king, and his counsellors, is no longer the history of the State, the history of parties and their leaders, in all these directions, is but the substitution of new errors for the old. To discard, and rise above such obstacles, is the severest test of the true historian. The student

who is known to have a theory before he collates his observations, receives but little credit for them from a college of experts. It is even so with history. Difficult as is the task, it is the duty of the philosophical historian to bring the same well balanced and instructed judgment and the same aggregation and minute analysis of facts and motives, of antecedents and consequents which has produced such wonderful results in the physical and natural sciences, to bear upon his historical researches. When this is done, and something analogous to the microscope, the scalpel and the test-acid takes the place of rhetoric, fancy, or prejudice, then will mis-conceived, pre-conceived, or perverted theories in the world of history be regarded as untrustworthy and dishonorable as they are in the realms of science.

To render less excusable any failure in doing this; to prevent blank ignorance, sheer misstatements, or uncertain conjecture from taking the place of truth; and to collect reliable materials as data for the future historian, is one of the special, and by no means hopeless functions of our West Virginia Historical Society. Could there be found in any county, one or more individuals who during the last, say forty years, had carefully and impartially noted the principal occurrences, proceedings and transactions belonging to the natural, civil, social, and religious life of the county—had sought out and sketched selectest scenes of the picturesque, the beautiful or the sublime—had classified and filed important letters, papers, books, documents, &c., throwing light on current events—had written, or secured the writing of memoirs of leading individuals, and preserved their portraits, how easily could any one with leisure, taste, judgment, and other desirable qualities of the historian who had access to such annals and collections, compile a most delightful, reliable and instructive history of that region. And could we imagine that the same system had embraced the antiquities and natural history of the county—its education, literature, science, art, general topography and municipal and legislative changes, and had thus been carried forward

simultaneously in all the counties of the State, and in all the departments of inquiry contemplated by the constitution of this society, and all collected and collated, how much would the problem of history have been simplified, and how much more correct, satisfactory and easily prepared would be the work based on such faithful and abundant chronicles. And just in the same proportion as we approximate these, or any of these results, in the same ratio do we accomplish the ends of this society. The objection that some, even intelligent and conscientious men, do not always discriminate between fact and fancy, and that others from difference of education, &c., habitually view many things in a totally different light is of but little force. The crucial test of free and friendly discussion and criticism will enable the right-minded historian to arrive at the truth all the more readily and certainly from this habit of diversely contemplating the same facts. Men of the greatest sagacity and honesty follow very different theories as to what legislation is most conducive to a nation's prosperity; but we do not, therefore, interdict the whole science of political economy as being utterly fruitless and uncertain in its results. Nor do we ignore Christianity because there are, on some things connected with it, contending parties and opposite conclusions. Far from it. Discussion is the bulwark of right, the safeguard of humanity, the chastiser of ignorance, extravagance and one-sided dogmatism; the hand-post that points perpetually along the path of moderation which is usually the path of safety and of truth.

And is it not a most imperative duty which we owe to those who have gone before us, and to ourselves, to transmit to the generations of the future, so far as in us lies, the means of forming a clear, impartial and reliable judgment of the transactions, events and spirit of our times? And are not those who have the opportunity and power of doing this, or of correcting errors in what others attempt to do, and yet neglect to do so, false to the very highest obligations? Most of these errors arise either from an honest misconception of the truth or from the necessary limitations and frail-

ties of the human mind, and when courteously and clearly indicated are usually frankly acknowledged and disavowed.

It is easy to apply these general remarks to the particular circumstances of our own society, and its relations to West Virginia. To say nothing of other matters, was the formation of this State one of those ephemeral incidents which arise out of transient and superficial causes that have but little historical significance—a supposition with which neither truth nor patriotism has any sympathy—still its record should be written. History will be incomplete unless it commemorates its existence, portrays its character, shows how it came to be, and continue, and to serve its purpose. How much more is this obligatory when we remember that however obscure, unexpected, and unimposing in its origin; however imperfectly understood by many within and nearly all without its borders, it has yet arisen from the deepest motions of humanity, has risen to mark an era in the history of the world, and is destined to live while the sun shines and the waters flow. Do we not here find sufficient reason for wishing that its history, through the whole course of its origin, progress, and development, should be fully, accurately, conscientiously written? It is worthy to be written, from its first inception, and through its varying phases of good and ill, all onward through the ages. And it will be written. It cannot be ignored. If not done wisely and well by those who could and should attend to it, at least those who trade and speculate in literature will seize upon it to traduce, distort, and misrepresent. But it is for her own sons to see that the record of West Virginia is as it should be, and as, in her own self-consciousness, she understands it. Is there not, then, a most legitimate sphere, and worthy object before this society? And will not all who worship at the shrine of truth endeavor to have it fill that sphere, and accomplish that object? The materials for our history are various, extensive, and widely scattered. Many hands, much time, great perseverance and considerable resources will be required to prepare it properly. So, also,

will diversity of service, acknowledgment of error, and recognition of compensatory advantages be required, and all things else subordinated to common duties, rights and interests.

Nor is it too soon to begin. To say nothing of the aboriginal, colonial, revolutionary and subsequent social, civil, ecclesiastical, legal, medical, &c., history of this region as a part of the "Old Dominion," more than one of those who in regard to things more recent could truthfully say "*magna pars fui*" have already passed away, and with them knowledge of interest and of value that can never be recovered. Others who could best speak in regard to important events hold life by an uncertain tenure, and the loss of what some of them know may be irreparable. Others, unless formally required, may decline to speak through over-abundant modesty; and undue estimation of their own services may lead still others to claims which must be balanced by comparing them with what is due to all. The inner life and true philosophy of those principles and movements at issue in the late arbitrament of arms and statesmanship have been but feebly, or not at all, comprehended by many who have been in such haste to write its history. May we not hope through this medium, at least so far as ourselves are concerned, to secure, on the part of reasonable and right-hearted men, whatever their position before, during or subsequent to the war, such mutual and friendly comparison of views, feelings, and motives, as well as actions, as will eventually provide full and reliable data for arriving at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"So useful arms in magazines we place,
All ranged in order and disposed with grace;
Nor thus alone the curious eye to please,
But to be found, when need requires, with ease."

I have spoken of only a few of the much-needed, and valuable offices and ends of this organization. Many of its services will be best suggested by the process of its development. The field is wide, inviting, and one that to the society and the State will abundantly repay honest toil. It is to be hoped it may soon secure memoirs of the Conven-

tions, Presbyteries, Associations and Conferences, and of the early history and growth of the churches in the state and of those chiefly instrumental in giving them the status they enjoy. So also of the jurists, the statesmen, the fathers of the medical profession, and all who have been chiefly forward in any department of activity in our State. Memoirs also of the several counties, cities and villages, and their early and subsequent history. May we not hope it will command the respectful estimation and generous support of all who have means to enlarge its resources, contribute to its literary stores, or increase its valuable treasures and collections. It cannot too soon have the means of publishing select papers from its contributions, of employing those to prepare them who could not otherwise be engaged, and of securing a local habitation of its own. There would hardly seem to be any valid objection, in this, more than other states, to legislative encouragement and even authority and supervision, in carrying out an object worthy of the ripest culture and the deepest earnestness; an object so distinctively unselfish and patriotic, and the influence of which must in many and important ways conduce to the permanent advantage of the state.

ALEX. MARTIN.

West Virginia University,

February 6th, 1871.

President Pendleton, of Bethany College, read the following paper:

Annals of the Pan-Handle.

A hundred years ago, and this goodly land of the Pan-Handle was an unbroken wild. The Indian claimed it as his hunting ground, and there was none to dispute his savage title. Still there was a power greater than his, moving from the East; moving under the banner of discovery, and marking its claims by the tread of conquest. It rose with the rising and marched with the setting sun. It said to the Indian, yours is the right of occupancy, mine is the right of eminent domain. Share in peace, of the wide heritage, pro-

vided for you and for others. If you would enjoy rights, respect rights. The values which you create shall be yours; the values which are the common gift of Providence, shall be the common privilege of all. Your wigwams are yours; your cornfields are yours,—freedom to hunt and to fish,—these too are yours,—but the forest is wide and deep, and its solitudes are unsubdued. These unappropriated gifts of the great Father shall be given to hands that will use them, and make them a blessing; and you shall respect the grant. This voice was traveling with the steady step of conquest from the East—over the Alleghenies—stifled for a while by the roar of French musketry at Great Meadows, (July 4th, 1754); scattered again in wild echoes by the stunning disaster of Braddock's Fields, (July 9th, 1755); but gathered soon into strength and stormy shouts of victory in the fastnesses of Fort Pitt.

Under encouragement such as this, did our predecessors move to the conquest of these goodly lands. We have no romantic tales to tell of Æneas and his father Anchises flying, with devoted followers from Ilium overthrown, to seek their fortune under the guidance of partial gods on the shores of some unknown western land; no milk white Sow, breaking from the knife of the priest and his ministers, to guide by oracular promise, our sturdy pioneers to the spots where they should rear their forts or build their cities; no virgin-born sons of Mars, rescued from the floods of the Tiber,—no wolf-suckled twins, fed by woodpeckers, and guided by flight of birds to found seven-hilled cities, that shall rule the world with their eagles:—it is a plain story, of men with brave hearts, and women to match them, under the ordinary motives, which, in all ages, have called forth manly exertion. I think, the beautiful legend which tells us that the star of Venus rose over the prow of Æneas and streamed a pathway of light, by day and by night, to guide him to his promised land, tells us also, that when safe upon the shores of Latium, seven *jugera* of fertile glebe was meted off to each of the hundred adventurers, and thus the good king, Latinus, welcomed them to his kingdom and

rewarded them for coming. And I am not sure, but that the hope of these *seven jugera* per man, formed the main attraction to the Trojan exiles.

There can be no doubt, that some such motive stimulated the heroic men, who conquered for us our present pleasant and peaceful homes. We read in the chronicles of the times, that Virginia, always munificent in her territorial grants, promised to every *bona fide* settler, who should build a log-cabin and raise a crop of grain, an undisputed title to four hundred acres of land, and a pre-emption right to one thousand acres more, provided so much might lie adjoining the four hundred and be unappropriated by any previous settler; so that it grew into the proverb, that "Land was to be had here for the taking up." Three commissioners were appointed to give certificates of these "settlement rights" as they were called. These, with the surveyor's plats, were sent to the land office of the State, and if, after six months, no *caveat* was offered, the necessary patent was issued and the title became complete. Besides this truly legal title to land, there was often set up, what was denominated a "Tom-a-hawk Right." It was based upon the fact that the party claiming it, had, previous to the "settlement right," deadened a few trees near the head of a spring, and cut his name in the bark of others, to indicate his intention to occupy the spot and its surroundings as his own. While these acts gave no legal right, the claim was generally so far respected, as to be bought up by the legal holders of the tracts which covered them. This was the peaceable way. But there was also a violent way, more tasteful to some of the sterner and stouter settlers. They said to these paltry title-mongers: "I care nothing about your 'Tom-a-hawk Right.' Here is my patent—go about your business and don't trouble me with your 'initials' cut in bark." This was his warning. If it were heeded—well. If not, next came the punishment. A few tough young hickories were cut and laid by, and the next demand of the "Tom-a-hawk right" was repaid by what was facetiously called a "laced jacket."

This was the method of settling and securing lands in the first days of the white man among the hills and valleys of the Pan Handle. In 1772 adventurous spirits from the western settlements of Virginia and Maryland, then the eastern slopes and spurs of the Alleghenies, following "Braddock's Trail," crossed the mountains, and descending the western slopes of the Laurel Ridge, built forts and cabins, and raised patches of grain along the valley of the Monongahela. Moving thence, by the succeeding year they reached the Ohio, and planted the first firm foundations of the rich possessions, which now constitute one of the garden-spots of our earth. Others came from Pennsylvania along the military road, by way of Bedford and Ligonier to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh; and thus the beginnings were made. They had no rail roads, no stage coaches, no wagons—not even an ox-cart; only horses, such as they were, surmounted with pack-saddles. On these they bound their baggage and sought the west. The men and the women walked, and if, as was natural, there were little ones, they were swung in sacks to the pack saddle, with their contented little heads peering out, round and white, from convenient apertures. Some of my hearers will, perhaps, pity the poor horses—thinking of their own traveling equipage—bonnet boxes, Saratoga trunks, poodles and what not! Studying costumes in *Harper's Bazar*, they will wonder how their great grand-mothers managed to wind through the laurel thickets of the mountains. But fashion fools the fancy. Think rather of Hagar and her famished boy,—the cruise of water gone—and before them the measureless wilderness! Yet in this hour of despair, the heavens open with the promise, "I will make of him a great nation." Traveling along these rugged "trails," weary and faint and ready to perish, behold again the promise of a great nation! I hope the "Historical Society of West Virginia" will be able to find somewhere, in some cranny of our antiquities, one of these pack saddles, and that they will get one of the stock of these old pack horses, (I think I have seen such up in the mountain counties) and that they will "stuff his

ribs with musty hay" and gird upon him the saddle, and surmount it with the outfit of a pioneer of 1773, and give it an honorable place in the archives. Thorn, the comic sculptor, has immortalized his genius by cutting Tam O'Shanter in old red sand stone. Let us re-produce, in similar form, the pack-horse and his accoutrements, and it will be seen how "stranger than fiction is truth."

For nine years immediately before these first settlements in this Pan Handle region, frontier wars with the Indians were scarcely known. But the peace concluded at Paris, February 10th, 1763, between England on the one hand, and the kings of France, Spain, and Portugal on the other, instead of quieting the Indians along the frontier settlements, seemed only to let loose their savage ferocity with ten-fold violence. No longer restrained by their former French allies, they plotted nothing less than the extermination of the frontier settlers, from the shores of the lakes to the utmost limits of the south-western frontier, then the county of Holstein in North Carolina. This Treaty ceded the province of Canada to Great Britain, and the active measures immediately taken by her to establish and strengthen the forts and posts of Pittsburgh, Bedford, Ligonier, Niagara, Detroit, Presque Isle, St. Joseph, and Makinac, convinced the Indians that the time of a final struggle for empire had come. Never did savage warriors plan with greater wisdom, co-operate with more unbroken concert, or fight with more desperate and unyielding courage and perseverance. It was to be a war of extermination—sudden as the spring of the panther, and relentless as savage hate could make it. In the spring of 1763, the savage work was begun. The first blood drunk by the tom-a-hawk, was that of the unsuspecting English traders, who were scattered among the tribes. Of one hundred and twenty of these, only two or three escaped to tell the fate of the rest. The forts of Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Makinac were surprised or stormed, and their garrisons slaughtered. Other strong holds were sorely pressed. For many a dreary hour did Capt. Ecayer and his gallant garrison lie upon

their arms, night and day, half famished yet with unshaken courage, holding against savage odds, Fort Pitt, *then* the Keystone of the frontier arch, and *since*, the classic spot of frontier heroism. At length relief came. Col. Bouquet met and broke the Indian force in a narrow defile on Turtle creek, and forced his way to the fort with abundant supplies and munitions of war. But everywhere the fury of the Indians continued to rage against the unsuspecting settlers. It was then, that the sickening Massacre of Wyoming desolated the lovely colony of the New Englanders in the valley of the Susquehanna, and the treacherous slaughter of the Greenbrier settlements of Muddy creek and Big Levels was perpetrated. For two years, the fires of Indian malice burned with unabated and desolating fury. Old and young, male and female fell alike before their insatiated cruelty. If prisoners were taken, it was only that they might be preserved for leisure to subject them to more savage refinements of torture. The prayer of the tender maiden pleading for her innocence, was echoed by the maniac yell of vengeance and lust, and the touching cry of the infant calling for its murdered mother, was but the signal to dash its brains out against the first tree in the way. At length the savage was satiated, the cruel maw of vengeance was glutted with blood—it could drink no more, and in the end of 1764 a treaty was concluded between the Indian nations and Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats,—and so for some nine years, immediately before the first settlements in this vicinity in 1773, there was unbroken peace along the borders.

There was peace but not oblivion. The bloody butcheries of the past were neither forgotten nor forgiven. As the settlers increased in numbers and the means of aggressive warfare, the thirst for vengeance returned. But slight provocation was necessary to excite the slumbering passion into cruel activity. In April, 1774, a rumor was set afloat that several horses of some land jobbers on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers had been stolen by the Indians. The story was probably a pure fabrication, but it furnished the wolf's

pretext that the Indians were unfriendly and intended to make war upon the settlers. The land jobbers hastily ascended the Ohio and congregated here, at Wheeling. On the 27th of April, news came that two Indians and some traders were descending the river in a canoe. Capt. Cresap was then commandant of the post, and, with a mad passion for blood, resolved to waylay and kill them. His purpose was earnestly opposed by Col. Zane, then, the owner of the place. He showed the cruel injustice of the deed, its inevitable tendency, and the wide-spread evil of a renewal of the Indian wars. But neither argument nor remonstrance could avail to stay the murderous purpose of Capt. Cresap. The work was undertaken and speedily done. An empty canoe pierced with bullets and stained with blood told the story. But the measure of their cruelty was not yet full. That evening, the same party moved down the river to Captina, and, falling upon another party of Indians encamped there, surprised and killed a number of them. A few days after this, another horrid massacre was perpetrated under circumstances of perfidy, paralleled only by the infamous examples of the Indians themselves. A company of thirty-two men, under the lead of Daniel Greathouse, assembled at the house of one Baker on the East side of the Ohio river and opposite the mouth of Yellow creek. The professed object was to protect Baker's family from an encampment of Indians on the West side of the river at the mouth of the creek, but the sequel showed that the leader of the party at least cherished a darker purpose. On reaching Baker's, he carefully concealed his men in ambuscade—crossed the river to the Indian encampment, and began to reconnoitre to ascertain their strength. A friendly squaw warned him to return. She said the men were drinking—that they had heard of the murder of their kindred by Cresap, and were angry toward the white men. Greathouse took her advice—returned to his men—ordered them to remain in closest ambush—and then went to Baker's. This Baker was a rum-seller, and he and his rum must be the allies of Greathouse against the Indians. He ordered him to steep with rum

every Indian who should cross over from the encampment, and when they were deeply drunk to let him know. In this way a number were prepared for slaughter. Some women, too, it seems, had come over with them, and among them, the good Rahab who had warned Greathouse in the morning. At length the rum had done its work, the dull Indian was heavy with drunkenness, and ready for the butcher. It was an infamous stratagem, but an eminent success. A bloody victory, but a damning crime. There was the signal, the yell of onset, the crack of rifles, the gleam of tom-a-hawks; and then the groan of the dying,—and the *heroic* deed took its place in the annals of infamy. Among the dead was the good Rahab, butchered before the face of the spy whom she had so recently saved from the vengeance of her people. Only one was left to look upon the mangled remains of her kindred—a little Indian girl, shielded doubtless by some generous heart, that remembered the prattle of innocence in his own cabin at home.

I said there were thirty-two men in this party under Greathouse, but in justice be it also said, only a few took part in this dark deed. The greater number denounced it as meanest, basest, blackest murder. Still we must blush to think, that they even saw it done.

The Indians from the other side heard the firing and despatched two men in a canoe to ascertain the cause. These were shot. A larger canoe was pushed out manned with a number of armed warriors, but these too were met with a murderous fire and most of them killed. These bloody and unprovoked massacres broke the long and prosperous peace of nine years, and lighted again the torch of war all along our border. The wanton hand of murder had fallen heavy upon some of the best friends of the white man. The entire family of Logan, the great and brave and generous Cayuga chief, had been slaughtered in the indiscriminate carnage, and the wild cry of revenge ran through the nations and waked them to war again. It is known as Dunmore's war. The Earl of Dunmore, then governor of the colony, marched with the northern forces by way of Fort

Pitt, and Gen'l Lewis, with the forces of the south-eastern colonies, was to march by way of Point Pleasant, so as to form a junction with Earl Dunmore at that point. But this arrangement failed. General Lewis reached the Point, but could get no tidings of the Earl. At length the message came, that he had changed his plan, with orders that General Lewis should immediately march for "old Chillicothe Town." Meantime the sagacious Indian chiefs had discovered the plan of co-operation which had been devised against them, and determined to anticipate the junction of the two armies and cut them off in detail. Accordingly they gathered their forces with great dispatch, and by forced marches under the brave and skillful Cornstalk, reached and attacked the encampment of General Lewis, before he was aware of their movements. The battle was skilfully and bravely fought on both sides—but during the night Cornstalk retreated across the river and left General Lewis in possession of the field.

It was in June of this memorable year, that the Wappatomica campaign was conducted under Col. Angus McDonald. Earl Dunmore ordered a body of men to be collected from Western Virginia to rendezvous at Wheeling, and, soon, some four hundred reported for service. They dropped down the Ohio in boats, as far as Captina, and struck out thence, by the shortest route, for the Indian town Wappatomica. This was an Indian village on the Muskingum, about sixteen miles below the present town of Coshocton. The expedition was piloted by Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson, and Taddy Kelly. In a few miles of the town they ran into an ambuscade and got two men killed and nine wounded. A somewhat less injury was incurred by the savages, when they retreated, and there was no more fighting. The Indians sued for peace, and upon the demands of Col. McDonald, sent over five of their chiefs as hostages. These represented that there were other chiefs whose sanction would be necessary to an effectual peace. To bring in these, one of the five was sent back, but he did not return. Still another was dismissed, but he, too, failed

to return. Col. McDonald, suspecting infidelity, determined to move up the river upon the other towns. There was a little skirmishing, but he found the towns deserted. The cunning chiefs had employed the delay, occasioned by these negotiations, in removing their women and children, and retiring further back into the forest. The expedition was content with burning the towns, destroying the cornfields, and bearing off the remaining three chiefs, whom they still held. These were sent to Williamsburg, then the seat of government, and there were held as hostages till the conclusion of peace.

Soon after the fatal surprise of General Lewis, at Point Pleasant, the Earl of Dunmore accepted propositions of peace, and the treaty of camp Charlotte, made in November, 1774, closed the "disastrous war of Dunmore." It was commenced in wanton murder by the settlers,—attended with nothing but disaster to them during its continuance; and resulted, in a renewal of peace it is true, but with bitter memories and long revenges, and consequences some of which Providence has not yet, perhaps, worked out to full retribution.

It was at the conclusion of this treaty that the celebrated speech of Logan was produced. It was not delivered in person. The desolate and lonely old chief could not bear to look upon the people "who," as he so pathetically said, "in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children." Accordingly he would not come into the council of warriors—but sent his memorable and eloquent words by the hands of an interpreter, folded in a belt of wampum to be read in presence of the assembly. For himself he said, "I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance." For his country he said, "I rejoice at the beams of peace." This was two years before the war of the revolution, and for these two years there was comparative peace. Into the fearful struggles which followed, we will not now venture to look. Under British influence, the Indian nations entered into confederacy against the colonists, and for long years, the

frontier was harrassed with wars, that would have worn the life out of a less hardy and adventurous people. But through it all, the settlers bore up with a courage and fortitude unsurpassed in history. If there were occasional deeds of barbarous severity, we must remember, that they were directed against a barbarous foe. If the Indian was steadily driven back from his hunting grounds, it was because he would not share them in peace with the white man,—and if his right of occupancy was disputed, it was to give place to the higher right of culture, improvement, and the added value of intelligent and educated labor. These settlers were not drones feeding upon the gathered honey of other workers in the great hive of humanity. The Indian had added nothing to the native worth of the forest, which the white man labored to subdue and turn to noble uses of civilization and humanity. He was working to no high end of Providence, either for himself or his posterity. With no art, no science, no literature, no christianity, and consequently no progress in development, it was right that he should give place to a nobler people and let them possess the land.

The possession was no enervating luxury. It was an engagement to dangerous adventure, to laborious toil, to severe hardships, to painful privations. A farm of broad acres was an entail of hardest work. A government patent was not a charity; it was a public contract to develop the productiveness of the national domain. It said to the settler: Make the land profitable to the government, and it shall be profitable to you. Till this was done, it was worth but little. A pre-emption right to two hundred acres of these most fertile lands, with all their rich deposits of coal, would sell in those times for a cow and calf, plus a wool hat; and the cow and calf, driven to Hagerstown, in Maryland, by the owner, decently covered in his wool hat, would be bartered in turn for a single bushel of salt! Two of these was a load for the shaggy little pack horse, and thus, if we throw in the hat, we have the little creature trotting along with a pack of salt worth a farm which, in these days, would make

a nabob. It was something, I think, to earn one's salt in times like these!

It is a great mistake to imagine that these pioneers had nothing to do but to tom-a-hawk titles and grow rich in lands. It is said, indeed, that there was a strange public sentiment against appropriating more land than the four hundred acres of a "settlement right." Though each one could legally pre-empt a thousand acres of adjoining lands, it was thought to be avaricious and unneighborly, thus to surround oneself with a cordon of preclusive titles, and but few would so outrage this public sentiment as to do it. There seems to be a kind of Abrahamic nobility in this. Perhaps the dangers of the times made near neighborhood more desirable than large farms. Be this as it may, it is evident, that, these harbingers of our prosperity earned all that they got in this world. They paid for it with toil of sweat and agony of blood, and I speak this evening to excite in you an interest in their history. They have left behind them no monuments of art or letters. Their log cabins, with their clapboard roofs, and puncheon floors, have given place to more lordly mansions; their hand-loom and flax-hatchel, and spinning-wheel and hominy-block, and hand-mill,—their sweeps and their tanning troughs will soon be among "the lost arts," if we preserve not some mementoes in our historical archives, by which they may be handed down to the generations that shall come after us. The forts they built, the boats they rowed over the rivers, the rifles and other fire-arms they fought with in times of war, or hunted with in days of peace; the axes with which they cleared away the old forests, the ploughs and harrows and other implements with which they tilled the soil,—their pewter plates and other household utensils; these or their pictures true to the reality we should gather and preserve. How they dressed, what were their sports, how they married, and worked, what were their educational and religious advantages—their condition as to law and morals—these and many other particulars, that go to make up national character and to indicate stages of civilization, we wish to gather together and preserve for our children

and the future historian of our primitive days. Some things that ought to have been preserved have already, we fear, passed from the hand and even the memory of the living. Let us recover what we can and build up a structure of history all complete from its foundations, and to grow with the ages forever.

W. K. PENDLETON.

*Bethany College, W. Va.,
June, 1870.*

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

MORGANTOWN, JUNE 15TH, 1870.

The President, Dr. Thomas H. Logan, in the chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The Curator reported the following donations to the Cabinet and Library:

Indian hatchet—W. M. Arnett.

Colonial currency and old legal papers—E. Jolliff.

Eighty-seven original patents for West Virginia lands; Commission to Lieut. Evans of Monongalia District, 1792; Pay-roll of Monongalia Rangers for 1778; a large number of original surveys of West Virginia lands, together with many other interesting and valuable papers—William A. Hanway.

Birds—Lewis S. Hayes.

Ulster County Gazette, 1800—E. Shisler.

Peking Gazette—J. J. Stevenson.

Collections of Acts, &c., of Conventions and General Assembly of Virginia, from 1768 to 1783—L. S. Hough.

Numerous copies of old papers—Mrs. Margaret Gay.

Fifty Years in the Wilderness—Rev. Loyal Young.

Congressional Documents—Hon. James C. McGrew.

Manuscript documents respecting the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania—James Veech.

The Treasurer reported a balance of 132 dollars and 25 cents in the treasury.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,

DAVID H. STROTHER.

Vice Presidents,

WILLIAM K. PENDLETON,

E. A. HILDRETH,

A. E. SUMMERS,

A. F. HAYMOND,

JOHN A. DILLE.

Treasurer,

CHESTER D. HUBBARD.

Corresponding Secretary,

SAMUEL G. STEVENS.

Recording Secretary,

JOHN J. BROWN.

Curator,

JOHN J. STEVENSON.

Executive Committee,

FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT,

JOSEPH T. HOKE,

J. LOOMIS GOULD,

R. L. BERKSHIRE,

ADAMS W. LORENTZ,

GEORGE M. HAGANS,

F. S. LYON.

Hon. J. W. Patterson, and Dr. Joseph Leidy, were elected Honorary members. Carleton Hughes, Washington, D. C.; L. J. Deal, Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. Wm. Ewing, Canonsburg, Pa., were elected Corresponding members.

G. M. Beltzhoover, N. N. Hoffman, J. W. Webb, W. C. McGrew, Revs. R. White, J. L. Simpson, J. B. Solomon,

J. S. S. Herr, Jacob Waugh, Rev. J. H. Flanagan, James B. Hague, A. D. Williams, Jas. Carskadon, Geo. A. Fitch, Rev. J. M. Nourse, C. H. Hodgson, Jacob Bird, George W. Moredock, Joseph E. McCoy, and P. H. Keck, were elected Resident members.

General D. H. Strother then read a paper on "The Graphic Arts," which was not furnished for publication.

SECOND REGULAR MEETING.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY, 1871.

The President, D. H. Strother, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The Curator acknowledged the following donations to the Library and Cabinet:

Arrow heads, ——— Kern. Indian hammer and arrow heads, Miss A. J. Evans. One perforated game disc, ——— Dorsey. Indian pipe and antique buckle, Lewis S. Hayes. Piece of flagstaff confederate ram "Drury," J. T. Harris. Coke upon Littleton, Miss L. B. Allen. Border Warfare, Luther Haymond.

L. G. Olmstead, New York City, was elected a Corresponding member.

C. W. B. Allison, R. S. Brown, A. J. Vosburg, J. Morrow, Jr., J. L. McLean, C. F. Scott, John Brannon, C. M. Bishop, W. H. Travers, Spencer Dayton, S. A. Miller, John T. Cotton, John L. Cole, John P. Hale, J. W. Appleton, G. Bier, Peregrine Hayes, C. P. T. Moore, J. H. Oley, Madison Laidley, Albert G. Davis, E. G. Cracraft, J. Brisben Walker,

D. W. Emmons, and W. A. Alexander, were elected to Resident membership.

The Executive Committee was directed to publish the proceedings of the society, and to consider the expediency of organizing county societies auxilliary to the State society.

Gen. D. H. Strother then read the following paper.

Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Berkeley Springs.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

These Springs are in Morgan county, State of West Virginia, in latitude $39^{\circ} 39'$, and longitude west from Washington city $1^{\circ} 10'$.

According to the old measurements of distance, they are 186 miles north north-west from Richmond, 93 miles north-west by west from Washington—and 6 miles south south-west from the Potomac river at Hancock, in Maryland.

According to our modern method, which ignores latitude and longitude, overlooks ancient roadways of mud and corduroy, and calculates time, distance and geographical centers by the speed of locomotives and the direction of railway lines, we locate the Berkeley Springs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Sir John's station, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad 129 miles west of Baltimore and 250 miles east of Wheeling.

NOMENCLATURE.

From their thermal character they were originally called the *Warm Springs*—then the *Frederick Springs*, from Frederick county, within whose limits they were comprised prior to the year 1772. In that year Berkeley county was formed from the northern portion of Frederick county, including the Springs within its territory, and thereafter they received the name of the *Berkeley Springs*, and the town established soon after was christened Bath, from the famous wells in England. Although by the erection of Morgan county in 1820, they were cut off from Berkeley, the Springs have

ever since retained the name by which they were known in their palmiest days of prosperity and renown.

When the Warm Springs, which gave their name to the seat of justice in Bath county, began to be more prominently known, postal errors became so frequent that the name of the post-office at *Bath*, *Warm Springs* in *Morgan* county was changed to *Berkeley Springs*. This official endorsement of the custom of a century will doubtless fix the name for all future generations.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND MEDICINAL DESCRIPTION.

These Springs issue from the base of a steep sandy ridge rising at this point about 1,000 feet above the ocean tides, and 450 feet above the valley, and lying parallel with the more important ranges of the Appalachian system which here deflect eastwardly 27° from a line due north and south. The geological character of this ridge is peculiar, it being formed by an abrupt upheaval of sand stone strata of various degrees of hardness. Some being quite flinty is well adapted to building purposes, while other portions are soft and quickly disintegrated by exposure to the weather, while there are again extensive beds that may be scooped out with a shovel like brown sugar. Throughout are found quantities of marine fossils belonging to the earlier geological eras.

From its insignificant height and extent (in comparison with its loftier neighbors), this sandy ridge has been usually overlooked both by geographers and geologists, yet although it disappears as a mountain some ten miles south of the springs, the outcropping of the sand stone strata may be observed on all the highways which traverse the mountainous district as far up as a point opposite the Warm and Hot springs in Bath county, and it is of further significance that most of the thermal and mineral springs for which the Virginia mountains are so celebrated, are found near this sandy line lying either to the east or west of it.

The Berkeley Springs discharge from five principal sources and innumerable lesser ones, all within a hundred yards, about two thousand gallons per minute, of water, clear,

sparkling and tasteless, at the uniform and invariable temperature of 74° Fahrenheit.

Tested by the observation of more than a century, neither the temperature nor the volume of water discharged has ever been known to vary in the least.

The stream is sufficiently strong to supply several tanneries, saw and grist mills, and after a course of about 6 miles empties into the Potomac river opposite the town of Hancock, in Maryland.

The medicinal reputation of Berkeley Springs is based on the traditions and experiences of 140 years, and it must be confessed that the analytic science, even in its present advanced stages, throws little or no light on its mysterious alchemy.

Professor A. A. Hayes, of Massachusetts, carefully tested several gallons of the water sent to him in sealed demijohns, and although at that distance from the living fountain the analysis was necessarily imperfect, it is probably the best we have.

He finds that one standard (United States) gallon of the water contains of soluble salts, 2 16-100 parts, and of less soluble salts, 8 72-100, as follows:

Carbonate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	5.00
Crenate,	-	-	-	-	3.64
Iron,	-	-	-	-	.08
Chloride of Sodium,	-	-	-	-	.90
Calcium,	-	-	-	-	.21
Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	.36
Silicate of Lime,	-	-	-	-	.63
Loss,	-	-	-	-	.06
					<hr/> 10.88

The gaseous contents are 1-28th of its volume, one hundred parts of which are divided as follows:

Carbonic acid,	-	-	-	-	19.00
Oxygen,	-	-	-	-	16.60
Nitrogen,	-	-	-	-	64.30
					<hr/> 99.90

a combination nearly atmospheric air and carbonic acid.

Now while we know, that since the time when the wandering aborigines used to frequent these "great medicine" fountains, down to the present day, thousands of restored invalids have rejoiced in their curative properties, yet we are unable to trace the slightest relation between these columns of figures and the wonderful character and certainty of the practical results. Nor are we better satisfied or much more enlightened by discussing the various theories and speculations respecting the nature of the hidden alembic, where these waters are distilled, medicated and poured forth to fulfil their beneficent purpose. Let us rather leave these questions to the experts in the especial sciences to which they pertain, and conclude this description, brief and unskilful for the lack of knowledge, and turn our attention to such matters of interest as may be regarded more strictly Historical.

HISTORICAL.

From well authenticated traditions among the descendants of the earliest settlers, (still living in this county), the first white families emigrated hither from Pennsylvania and New York about the year 1730. These Warm Springs were then much frequented by the Indians and highly esteemed for their curative properties, especially in *rheumatic* affections, to which the *aborigines* were said to be very subject. *They* had been acquainted with them from time immemorial, as they brought their aged and afflicted friends from great distances, and during every summer and autumn the adjacent hills were covered with their encampments.

These summer visitors were often of diverse and hostile tribes mingled together on the same humane errand, and although war, treachery and rapine was the common law of the children of the forest, they were civilized enough to establish a standing truce around these sacred fountains that all might enjoy in peace and security the beneficent provision of the Great Spirit. To this day flint arrow-heads are frequently found in the neighboring fields and forests, where the visitors no doubt hunted venison and wild turkeys for their invalids and families—and good sport they must have

had, for the hills abound in game even to this day. There are also a number of Indian graves found upon the bluffs of the Potomac river, near Hancock, not indicated by lofty mounds as is common in the west, but simple shallow trenches where the bodies were covered in with limestone broken to the size of a pigeon's egg, and covered sufficiently deep to protect them against the ravenous hunger of wild animals.

Human bones, skulls with the teeth in good preservation, stone hatchets, arrow-heads, beads and specimens of pottery are frequently found in these burial places at this day.

About the year 1745, the pine log and bark-roofed huts of the white settlers began to supersede the Indian lodges on the overlooking hill sides, and the demands of a nascent civilization, enclosed in a screen of pine wattles the hollow scooped in the sand which had served the aboriginals as a bath tub.

But in this, as well as in most other matters regarding their means and modes of living, these pioneer visitors of the Christian race, were for a long time but little in advance of their savage brethren.

When George Washington was about sixteen years old, he was engaged in company with a nephew of Baron Fairfax in surveying the lands in this region, and we find the following note in his journal:

"MARCH 18th, 1748. We this day called to see the famous Warm Springs. We camped out in the field this night."

The journal from which this extract is taken is published in *Spark's Life of Washington*, Vol. 2d, page 417.

The road by which Braddock's army moved on its fatal expedition against fort Duquesne, passes within a few miles of the Berkeley Springs, and *Sir John's* run, the stream which gives its name to the station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was baptised in 1755 in honor of Captain Sir John Sinclair, chief quartermaster of Braddock's forces. After the defeat of this expedition the Indians made an incursion into this neighborhood, killed a number of the set-

tlers and carried into captivity several women and children, who were taken to Canada and eventually exchanged by the French authorities, returned to their homes, and their descendants are still living in the county. The Springs, originally recognized by the natural law as the free gift of Divine Providence to suffering humanity, first became private property by a grant (of uncertain date) from the British crown to the Right Honorable, Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron and proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia.

About the commencement of the American revolution, this somewhat eccentric, but very sensible old gentleman, as if in acknowledgment of the superior right of the original grantor, conveyed the Springs with 50 acres of land adjacent, in trust for the benefit of the public of that day and of all future generations. This deed we have never seen, but believe it is to be found in the land office at Richmond.

In Hennings's Statutes at Large, we find the first legal note of Berkeley, of date—

“OCTOBER, 1776, and in the first year of the commonwealth. An act for establishing a town at the Warm Springs in the county of Berkeley.

“Whereas, It hath been represented to this general assembly, that the laying off of fifty acres of land in lots and streets for a town at the Warm Springs, in the county of Berkeley, will be of great utility by encouraging the purchasers thereof to build convenient houses for accommodating numbers of infirm persons who frequent these springs yearly for the recovery of their health—

“Be it therefore enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, that fifty acres of land adjoining the said springs, being part of a larger tract of land the property of the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, or other person or persons holding the same by a grant or conveyance from him, be, and the same is hereby invested in Bryan Fairfax, Thomas Bryan Martin, Warner Washington, the Rev'd Charles Mynn Thurston, Robert Rutherford, Thos. Rutherford, Alexander White, Philip Pendleton, Samuel Washington, William Ellzey Van Swearingen, Thomas Hite, James Edmondson, and James Nourse, gentlemen;

“trustees, to be by them or any seven of them laid out into lots of one quarter of an acre each; with convenient streets, which shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of *Bath*.”

And here follows divers other sections of the bill providing for the sale of lots, &c., and which it is not necessary to read.

That the general assembly of Virginia, three months after the date of the Declaration of Independence, with all the terrible responsibilities of an unequal war with the power of Great Britain staring them in the face, should have found time to consider and enact this long and carefully prepared bill, is an indication that at *that day*, the object was thought to be one of first-class importance, and that the preservation of the public health was one of the means by which they hoped to accomplish their National Independence.

At the sale of lots which took place in pursuance of this act, during the summer of 1777, we are equally surprised and gratified to see among the purchasers the names of many men who as soldiers or statesmen were deeply involved in the war then raging. Among these stand prominent the names of Gen'l George Washington, Gen'l Horatio Gates, Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Rev. Charles Mynn Thurston, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Edward Lloyd, Fielding Lewis, and a long list of others more prominent in local history, whose names are still borne by families residing in eastern Virginia and Maryland.

Most of these purchases, however, must have been made by proxy, for at the date of sale, General Washington was engaged in the campaign which culminated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, while Gates at the same time was circumventing and capturing Burgoyne at Saratoga. Charles Carroll of Carrolton was doubtless at his post in the continental congress, and with the thunder of battle in his ears, we can scarcely suppose that the *zealous patriot* and *warrior parson* Col. Charles Mynn Thurston was spending his time at a watering place; yet we have many authentic

and interesting records to show that during the entire period of the revolutionary war Berkeley continued to be thronged with visitors from the lower country, among whom were the families of the most distinguished patriots engaged in the struggle, wearied statesmen and disabled officers, seeking to recuperate their wasted strength. We also know that during this time a number of private cottages were erected on the lots purchased, and also several small boarding houses, or Hotels as we now call them. Nevertheless, such was the scarcity of accommodations that most of the visitors from a distance brought their own servants and provisions in covered wagons, and encamped during the season on the adjacent hills, trusting to the mountain settlers for such dietetic delicacies as milk, butter, eggs, fowls and wild game.

The next notice in chronological order, which we have, is found in the letters and journals of Madame the Baroness de Reidesel. This estimable and accomplished lady was the wife of General de Reidesel, commanding the Brunswickers of the Hessian contingent serving with the British army in 1777. She accompanied her husband in the campaign which terminated in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; with her three children she followed him through all the sufferings and vicissitudes of his captivity, and has left in these memoirs a most interesting picture of our revolutionary people and times—and unconsciously to herself, a noble monument of a mother's love and a wife's heroism. While in prisoner's quarters near Charlottesville, Virginia, the general had a severe sun-stroke, and although recovered from its immediate effects, he fell into a low nervous condition which defied medical treatment. The rest of the account I will give in the simple language of the noble authoress:

“The use of a certain Bath in Virginia, which is called *Frederick Spring*, was prescribed for him, and we accordingly journeyed thither. I believe he increased his disorder by always wetting his head before bathing, and what was still worse, in spite of all we could do, his hair would remain damp. His fretfulness continued and the thought of

“his captivity worried him more than ever. Everything irritated him. One day a Virginian came into my room and said he was curious to see a German woman, eyeing me at the same time from head to foot. I was delighted at the opportunity of amusing myself over something;” [we may say in parenthesis that the baroness was remarkably handsome,] “but when at his request I brought him to my husband, the latter was so moved at the idea of his situation compelling him to be gazed upon at the whim of this or that man, that the tears came into his eyes, and I sincerely repented of having been so inconsiderate.”

This *Virginian* must have been a rough specimen even for those rude times—but in all probability he meant no unkindness and the irritable general was no philosopher. On the next page we may see with what superior tact the charming lady makes herself mistress of the situation, turns the grotesque simplicity of the mountain people into amusement and profit, and wins all hearts with her graceful and sportive wit. She continues thus:

“We made at the Frederick Springs, the acquaintance of General Washington’s family and also of Madame *Carroll* and her husband. She was a most loveable woman and an ardent patriot, but reasonable, and we became great friends. She spent most of her forenoons with us. At such times Captain Geismar played the violin and I sang Italian airs which gave her the greatest delight.

“One day, while thus engaged, a countryman—from whom we had in vain endeavored by many kind words to obtain some fresh butter—came in upon us. As the Americans are generally fond of music, he listened attentively, and when I had finished, he asked me to sing again. I asked him, sportively, what he would give me for a song? as I would not sing, gratis. ‘Two pounds of butter,’ he at once answered. The idea pleased me, and I forthwith began to sing. As soon as I had done, he said, ‘play another tune, but give us something lively.’

“My acquiescence so pleased him that the next morning he brought me four or five pounds of fresh butter. He also brought his wife with him and entreated me to sing again for them. I thus succeeded in winning their good will, and afterwards we lacked for nothing in the way of marketing. The best of the joke was, that he fully believed I was in earnest with my bargain, and having paid

“for my music with his butter, he was surprised and reluctant when I insisted on paying him the money for it.

“During our sojourn at this Bath, my husband received news which gave us all much pleasure, namely: that he and General Phillips, with their adjutants, had permission to go to New York in order to be exchanged.

“I set out from here in August, 1779, to join my husband in York-town, Pennsylvania.”

At this point the narrative of this most charming and interesting lady diverges from the highway of our history, and we are obliged reluctantly to part company.

After the ploughman comes the sower. The seven years' war which was the price of our National Independence left us a free people indeed, but poor and exhausted, with a country on our hands of unlimited extent and resources, an inheritance, so vast, that its very grandeur might have broken down a less intelligent and enterprising race. “But the world belongs to the persistent,” and the Anglo Saxon Yankee has rarely undertaken a job which he failed to accomplish. To strengthen the feeble hands of a sparse and inadequate population, busy brains went to work, adapting and improving old ideas and suggesting new ones to aid in cultivating, utilizing and civilizing this wild domain, and seeds which had long lain dormant or vegetated but feebly in the chilly atmosphere of old world conservatism, soon germinated and sprung into gigantic life amid the genial freedom and stimulating necessities of the new continent.

One of the earliest and most interesting of these pioneers of civilization, was James Rumsey, of Shepherdstown, Va., who had conceived the idea of propelling boats by steam. Honor to the bold adventurer who with axe and rifle enters the untried wilderness and wrests from savage nature and still more savage men the disputed domain, and founds a home for Christian Civilization. Greater honor to the pioneer martyr who advances into the dark and mysterious realms of thought, combatting with the shadowy giants of Ignorance and Prejudice—the chilling malaria of poverty and neglect, and the still more cruel discouragements inci-

dent to the development of his own imperfect and untried conceptions. In the old *Maryland Gazette* we find the following advertisement which connects the name of such a man with the thread of our history:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"WARM SPRINGS AT BATH, in Berkeley County, Virginia, }
 "June 13th, 1784. }

"James Rumsey and Robert Throckmorton propose opening a very commodious Boarding-House for the residence of Ladies and Gentlemen, who may honour the Bath, at the sign of the Liberty pole and Flag. Every possible attention will be paid to render the situation of those who honour them with their commands perfectly agreeable."

We have information also that Rumsey was engaged in the mercantile business, in company with one Nicholas Orrick, an old citizen of the county, and that he had been employed by the trustees of the springs to construct some baths which were considered an improvement on the old sand hole and wattled fence principle. These improvements are noticed by an ambitious correspondent of one of the Richmond papers, June 19th, 1784, which is worthy of preservation as a specimen of newspaper literature in that day.

"The Histories of the most eminent Empires can not produce more flattering or greater instances of the Genius of a people proud to cultivate the Arts and Eloquences of Polite refinement in the infancy of its natural existence that is, in a state of freedom, than in the United States of America.

"Among the various exertions that legislative Wisdom and well directed Policy pervading the whole for the permanent Establishment of general good and National grandeur, we are happy to find that the convenience of a Medicinal Bath supported on a plan of propriety and decorum, has engaged the attention of the Public. Popular respect will determine whether this plan can have for its basis the uses of similar Springs in Europe.

"In Berkeley County five Bathing Houses with adjacent dressing rooms are already completed: an assembly room and theatre are also constructed for the innocent and rational amusements of the polite who may assemble there.

"The American Company of Comedians, it is expected, will open here, under the direction of Mr. Ryan, on the 15th of July, and to continue till the 1st of September. It is supposed they will prove so acceptable to the Bath as

"to encourage the proprietor to renew his visits yearly. "The Muses follow Freedom,' said Socrates. From Greece and Rome they certainly fled when those mighty empires fell. Let us hail therefore their residence in America."

At this date, and up to the time of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the point where Sir John's run empties into the Potomac was peculiarly secluded and difficult of access, and we have traditional information supported by written and printed records, that all the proceeds of James Rumsey's varied and rather incongruous occupations at Bath, were expended in the construction of an experimental steamboat, jealously hidden in the little harbour formed at the mouth of Sir John's run. In September of the same year, Rumsey had completed his model sufficiently to hazard an exhibition, to witness which a select company of visitors at the springs was invited. The result of this experimental trial is given in a certificate from General George Washington to the inventor, which reads as follows:

"I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's Boat constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers upon which it acts; been eye witness to an actual experiment in running waters of some rapidity; and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance, against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation; and if it succeeds, (of which I have no doubt), that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the work which when explained may be executed by the most common mechanic. Given under my hand in the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia, this 7th of September, 1784.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

In the cautious wording of this certificate, in which steam is never mentioned, we perceive the jealous care with which the inventor guarded his supposed secret.

Encouraged by this success Rumsey took his boat down the river to Shepherdstown, where a more public and still more satisfactory exhibition of her powers was given. Thus assured of the feasibility of his plan, he destroyed the model

and sailed for England, where he hoped through the assistance of more liberal and enlightened patronage to perfect his work and realize both fame and fortune. The event did not fulfil his sanguine hopes, for he either wanted the address and plausibility necessary to win patronage, or he found himself among a people more conservative than his own, and still less disposed to encourage speculative novelties. The way was longer and the difficulties greater than he anticipated, and when at length he did obtain sufficient patronage to enable him to construct a model boat upon the Thames, death overtook him before it was completed or its powers satisfactorily tested. Thus the precious seed fell prematurely to the ground and was ploughed under—but not to perish.

Some years ago I had in my possession several manuscript letters written by Rumsey, while he was in London, to friends in Shepherdstown. In these letters he makes mention of a young American, a student of engineering in England, who frequently visited him and manifested a sympathetic and intelligent interest in his labors. The name of this young man was ROBERT FULTON. I have also seen Fulton's letters of the same period, in which he speaks of having formed an interesting acquaintance with a countryman, who was enthusiastic on the subject of propelling boats by steam machinery.

Rumsey died in 1793, and nineteen years after, his friend Robert Fulton gave the world a successful steamboat.

Those who may have been wondering why I have strayed so far away from our pleasant fountains amid the vales of Morgan, on this steamboating excursion across the Atlantic, will now perceive that I have been legitimately following the golden thread of historic truth—a little mazed and stretched perhaps, but still unbroken—and will agree with me, that it was worth our while to trace, how, from the Busy Brain of that obscure Jack-of-all-trades at Berkeley in 1784, and the *crude model* so jealously hidden in the embowered puddle at the mouth of Sir John's run, sprung in direct and well authenticated succession, the gigantic, living *fact* which moves the civilization of the nineteenth century.

In the schedule of property appended to Washington's Will, and prepared a short time previous to his death, we have this note:

"Bath or Warm Springs.

"Two well situated and handsome buildings, to the amount of £150. The lots in Bath (two adjoining) cost me to the best of my recollection between 50 and 60 pounds, twenty years ago, and the buildings thereon about £150 more,—whether property there has increased or decreased in value and in what condition the houses are I am ignorant, but suppose they are not valued too high."

Every vestige of these buildings has disappeared many years ago, and the lots were purchased in 1869 by William P. Dole, esq., of Washington, D. C., who has erected a cottage thereon, at an expense of \$10,000. As Washington's two handsome buildings cost together less than \$800, and \$10,000 is but a modest figure for a cottage now-a-days, we have some data for comparing the ideas of 1776 and 1870 on the subject of buildings.

For many years after these events, Berkeley continued to be a favorite resort for invalid and luxurious pleasure-seekers, and although its annals abound in personal anecdotes and reminiscences deeply interesting to the older and best reputed families of Maryland and Northern Virginia, we can recall no name of more than local significance, and no incident especially worthy of historic record.

In 1812 the place was thronged with refugees from the seaboard who had retired to avoid "the unpleasantness" occasioned by the appearance of the British fleet in the waters of the Chesapeake, and in years gone by the older visitors told many graphic anecdotes of the alarm, confusion and sudden scattering occasioned by the news of the capture of Washington.

In 1820 the county of Morgan was formed from portions of Hampshire and Berkeley, including the springs within its limits, and the county seat was established at Bath. This introduced a new, incongruous and by no means an advantageous element to the springs.

Meanwhile numerous other mineral springs and places of

summer resort were developed and improved throughout the country, which being nearer the great centres of wealth and fashion, easier of access, with accommodations more costly and elegant, Berkeley began to fall into neglect and decadence. Yet though overlooked and deserted by the parvenus of the fashionable world—though the roads of approach were long and wearisome—although its hotel accommodations lagged far behind the public tastes and requirements, the gentry of the ancient regime still clung to it with a devotion that nothing could shake.

No medicine could relieve their rheumatic joints or gouty toes like the Baths of Berkeley. No tonic so sure and invigorating as its soothing milk warm waters. It was their panacea for all the accumulating ills of body or mind, and no wonder, for in addition to the intrinsic attractions of pure air and the health-sustaining fountains, Berkeley was associated with all that was bright and beautiful, gay, genial and respectable in the olden times.

It was beneath the shade of these old trees they first whispered the loves of their youth, and these same floors over which their sons and daughters slid and glided through the lazy figures of the modern cotillion, had creaked and sprung beneath the cadenced steps of their more earnest and agile fathers and mothers.

Old friends made this their annual rendezvous, where with coats unbuttoned, business pocketed and cares forgotten, they might renew their social enjoyments with each returning season, their undecided contests at cards, chess or backgammon, repeat with impunity (thanks to the magic virtues of the waters) their jovial suppers and their time-honored jokes and anecdotes.

Thus with the heats of the latter days of June the old-fashioned habitues began to gather in, some in their old-fashioned carriages, with outriders, others on horseback followed by a negro servant with a portmanteau strapped before and behind his saddle. The first question on landing was—Have the P—'s or the H—'s or the S—'s arrived yet?

and again, when September evenings began to wax chilly, the parting salute was, "good-bye until next summer."

Thus it seemed as the circle of visitors at Berkeley decreased, its society became more choice and mellow, until its frequenters reckoned it "the cream of the cream," and showed themselves more and more jealous of its reputation.

Some years ago while travelling on the railroad from Baltimore westward, I occupied a seat immediately behind a man of venerable aspect and flowing silvery locks, whose manners and appearance marked him as "an old-time lower country gentleman." "En route" a young acquaintance from one of the eastern cities joined me, and in the course of conversation, asked where I was going? I named the Berkeley Springs. "And where are the Berkeley Springs?" he enquired. Our venerable neighbor turned briskly in his seat and said in a tone of mingled pity and indignation—"Young man! where were you born, to be ignorant of Berkeley Springs? Why, I have been visiting there for fifty-five consecutive years, and have never missed a bath or an appetite for my regular meals during the whole time!"

The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Hancock station, in 1843—an opportune and destructive fire among the old hotels and boarding houses in 1844, and the consequent erection of a large modern hotel with corresponding extension and improvements in the bathing establishments from 1845 to 1848, had the effect of introducing Berkeley again to the fashionable world; but this new era of improvement and prosperity was fatally interrupted by the late civil war, and from 1861 to 1865, Berkeley had a full share of the excitements, alarms, spoliations, bloodshed and ruin incident to its location on the Potomac border.

During these four disastrous years her inhabitants witnessed surprises, murders, burnings, skirmishes, combats and military operations enough to have spiced half-a-dozen volumes of our ordinary historical annals, but amidst the accumulation of gigantic events which astonished and shook the world, these minor concurrent experiences are so far for-

gotton as to be rarely alluded to even in the local gossip of the village itself.

There were many incidents connected with the war here well worthy of record as serving to illustrate some of the phases of its rise, progress and conclusion, and some military movements of sufficient magnitude to claim a place in general history. Yet the briefest notice of these incidents would extend this paper to an undue length, and for other reasons, perhaps, they may be judiciously postponed for some future reading.

Since 1865 Berkeley has been gradually but hopefully recovering from the waste and decay of that unhappy period. The principal hotel has been purchased by a wealthy company, with means and enterprise to put it on a footing to meet present requirements. Dilapidated and unsightly buildings have disappeared to be replaced by ornate cottages, exhibiting architectural taste with charming rural surroundings; and with the springs and the village, the whole surrounding country indicates a revival of prosperity, accompanied by a remarkable advancement in the tastes, morals and intelligence of the people.

Thus in this brief and imperfect record of our mountain springs, since the date of their first discovery by white settlers, we have also sketched, almost unconsciously, and in dotted lines—something of the rise and progress of our national civilization—and around their perennial streams, like gems and flowers strung upon a silver thread, we have twined the evanescent humors of a summer season mingling with the names of men who directed the destinies of nations, and events which will stamp their character on future centuries.

DAVID H. STROTHER.

February, 1871.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

MORGANTOWN, JUNE 14th, 1871.

Forty members present.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts during the year, \$289, and disbursements during the same period, \$117.80. Balance, \$171.20.

The Curator announced the following contributions: Jno. J. Brown,—copy of Porcupine's Political Censor, Philadelphia, December, 1790. John J. Stevenson—Lee's Southern Campaign's, Washington, 1827. E. Shisler—Old law papers. John H. Hoffman—Muster Roll of Company in Second Virginia Volunteers, 1812. J. Tallman Waters—Continental currency.

The Executive Committee was directed to proceed at once with the publication of the "Proceedings," and \$150, or as much as might be required, were appropriated to defray the expense.

It was ordered that each member of the society receive one copy, and that the Executive Committee dispose of the remaining copies at twenty-five per centum advance upon cost.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President,

DAVID H. STROTHER.

Vice Presidents,

WILLIAM K. PENDLETON,

E. A. HILDRETH,

A. E. SUMMERS,

A. F. HAYMOND,

JOHN A. DILLE.

Treasurer,

CHESTER D. HUBBARD.

Corresponding Secretary,

SAMUEL G. STEVENS.

Recording Secretary,

JOHN J. BROWN.

Curator,

JOHN J. STEVENSON.

Executive Committee,

FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT,

JOSEPH T. HOKE,

J. LOOMIS GOULD,

ALEX. MARTIN,

HUGH W. BROCK,

R. L. BERKSHIRE,

ADAMS W. LORENTZ,

GEORGE M. HAGANS,

J. B. SOLOMON.

D. H. Leonard, of Wirt C. H., A. F. Mathews, of Lewisburg, J. S. Wilkinson, of Hamlin, W. P. Guthrie, of Hartford City, and J. M. Warden, of Granville, were elected Resident members; and Henry J. Harmon, of Carlisle, Pa., Corresponding member.

Hon. Waitman T. Willey then read the following paper:

Geographical History of Monongalia County,
West Virginia.

It is proposed, in this paper, to collocate and epitomise the principal facts relating to the geographical history of the county of Monongalia. To comprehend its original boundaries, it will be necessary to refer to some of the preceding geographical divisions of the State of Virginia.

In 1738, the larger part of the territory of Virginia was embraced within the limits of one county, called the county of Orange. In the month of November, however, of that year, "the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Burgesses" of Virginia, then a colony of Great Britain, passed an ordinance whereby all the territory, then "deemed to be a part of the county of Orange, lying on the north-west side of the Blue Ridge mountains, extending from thence northerly, westerly, and southerly from said mountains to the utmost limits of Virginia, * * * * was erected into two distinct counties and parishes." That part of this vast domain included within a line drawn "from the headspring of Hedgman river to the headspring of the Potowmack, and lying to the north-east of said line, and west of the Blue Ridge," was called by the name of the county and parish of Frederick; and the remainder of said territory, so separated from Orange county, and not included in the county of Frederick, "was to be called by the name of the county and parish of Augusta." This, let it be remembered, was prior to the celebrated ordinance which ceded to the United States what was called the North-western Territory; so that the county of Augusta then embraced (excepting the aforesaid county of Frederick) all of the present territory of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, all of West Virginia, all of the territory now comprised within the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and also, according to the claim which Virginia then, and for a long time afterwards, maintained, a large part of Western Pennsylvania. A pretty considerable county!

In November, 1753, all that part of Augusta "lying to the westward of the ridge of mountains commonly called Cape Capon, and Warm Spring mountain, extending to Potowmack river," was ordained "to be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Hampshire."

In November, 1769, the county of Bottetourt was formed (see Henning's Statutes at Large, vol. 8, p. 395) out of Augusta, "by a line beginning at the Blue Ridge, running north fifty-five degrees west to the confluence of Mary's

creek, on the South river, with the north branch of James river; thence up the same to the mouth of Carr's creek; thence up the said creek to the mountain; thence north fifty-five degrees west as far as the courts of the two counties shall extend it"—all, south and east of said line to be included in the county of Bottetourt.

Thus, after deducting the territory erected into the counties of Hampshire and Bottetourt, the county of Augusta remained, until October 1776, when the general assembly of Virginia (see Hen. Stat. at Large, vol. 9, p. 262) created out of the county of Augusta, what they called the District of West Augusta, and divided said district of West Augusta into three counties, as follows:

DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA.

"Beginning on the Allegheny mountain between the heads of Potowmack, Cheat, and Greenbrier rivers," (said to be Haystack knob, now at the north-east corner of Pocahontas county), "thence along the ridge of mountains which divides the waters of Cheat river from those of Greenbrier, and that branch of the Monongahela river called the Tyger's (Tygart's) Valley river to Monongahela river, thence up the said river and the West Fork thereof, to Bingerman's (Bingamon) creek, on the north-west side of said fork, thence up the said creek to the head thereof, thence in a direct line to the head of Middle Island creek, a branch of the Ohio, and thence to the Ohio, including all the said waters of said creek, in the aforesaid district of West Augusta, all that territory lying to the northward of said boundary, and to the westward of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be within the District of West Augusta."

This district was divided into three counties, to wit, the
COUNTIES OF OHIO, YOHOGANIA, AND MONONGALIA,
having the following boundaries: "all that part of said district lying within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek, thence up the same to the head thereof, thence eastwardly to the nearest part of the ridge which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Mo-

Monongahela, thence along the said ridge to the line which divides the county of Augusta from the said district, thence with the said boundary to the Ohio, thence up the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Ohio; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the following lines, viz: beginning at the mouth of Cross creek, and running up its several courses to the head thereof, thence south-eastwardly to the nearest part of the aforesaid dividing ridge between the waters of the Monongahela and the Ohio, thence along the said ridge to the head of Ten-mile creek, thence east to the road leading from Cat Fish camp to Redstone Old Fort, thence along the said road to the Monongahela river, thence crossing the said river to the said Fort, thence along Dunbar's old road to Braddock's road, and with the same to the meridian of the head fountain of the Potowmack, shall be one other distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Yohogania county; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the county of Augusta, to the westward of the meridian of the head fountain of the Potowmack, to the southward of the county of Yohogania, and to the eastward of the county of Ohio, shall be one other distinct county, and shall be called and known by the name of the county of Monongalia."

Cat Fish camp was at a spring situated at the south end of the borough of the town of Washington, in the (now) county of Washington, Pennsylvania, now called "Workman's Spring." "Redstone Old Fort," was located near the mouth of Dunlap's creek, at or near the present site of Brownsville. It was, sometimes, called Fort Burd, in honor of Col. James Burd, who commenced to build it in 1759, on the site, it is supposed, of an old Indian fort, and hence it came to be called the "Old Fort at Red stone," or "Redstone Old Fort." The road mentioned in the aforesaid act of the general assembly of Virginia, leading from Cat Fish camp, crossed the Monongahela river at this old fort; so that the aforesaid boundaries of Monongalia, included nearly, if not quite all of what is now Greene county, about one-fourth

of Washington county, and about two-thirds of the county of Fayette, now in the State of Pennsylvania. A court for the county of Augusta, was held, prior to the act of 1776, about a mile west of Cat Fish camp, on a farm at that day called Daniel Depuey's. [See interesting letters from Hon. John H. Ewing and Dr. Creigh, hereto appended, marked B. and C.]

In May, 1779, (see Hen. Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 114), a part of the county of Augusta, was added to Monongalia, to wit, all that part of Augusta lying "north-west of the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the dividing ridge between the waters of Elk and Little Kanawha rivers, and running thence till the line intersects the ridge between the western fork of the Monongalia [Monongahela] and Elk rivers, thence with the said dividing ridge to the ridge dividing the waters of Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley and Buchanan [Buckhannon] prongs of the Monongalia, [Monongahela], thence with the said ridge to the intersection of the said Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley prong by the said ridge, thence with the said ridge to the old line on the ridge between the waters of Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley prong, and those of Cheat river; and thence with the ridge that divides Cheat river and the waters of the Potowmack."

In 1780 (see Hen. Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 351) another addition was made to the territory of Monongalia, by annexing thereto all the country "northwest of the line that divides Augusta from Greenbrier on the top of the ridge that divides the waters of Greenbrier from those of Elk and Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley, and with that ridge to the ridge that divides the waters of the Potowmack from those of Cheat, and with the same to the line that divides Augusta and Rockingham."

This addition constituted the culmination of the territorial expansion of Monongalia. Thereafter, like our grandame's petticoats, it will be seen "growing small by degrees, and beautifully less." The first degree of declension, however, was not small; for in the year 1784 (see Hen. Stat. at Large, vol. 11, p. 366) the general assembly of Virginia divided the

county as follows: "The county of Monongalia shall be divided into two distinct counties, by a line to begin on the Maryland line at the Ford Fork on the land of John Goff, thence a direct course to the headwaters of Big Sandy creek, thence down the said creek to Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley fork of Monongalia [Monongahela] river, thence down the same to the mouth of West Fork river, thence up the same to the mouth of Biggerman's [Bingamon] creek, thence up the said creek to the Ohio county line, and that part of the said county lying south of the said line, shall be called by the name of Harrison."

Subsequently, to wit, January 1st, 1800, another small part of Monongalia was annexed to the said county of Harrison, viz: "Beginning at the mouth of the West Fork of the Monongalia [Monongahela] river, thence running a north-west course until it strikes Buffalo creek, thence up the said creek to the main fork thereof, thence with the ridge the waters of said fork to the line of Ohio county, and with that line to the line of Harrison county."

And now it becomes necessary to advert to a diminution of the area of Monongalia, by a division thereof, not as prior, or subsequent thereto, to remain under the jurisdiction of Virginia, but by a surrender of its soil to the jurisdiction of another State. The proceedings by which the line separating Virginia and Pennsylvania, was finally adjusted, would of themselves furnish materials for a curious and interesting article; but for the purposes of this paper, a few facts showing how the northern boundary of Monongalia was finally fixed where it now is, will suffice.

On the 18th of December, 1776, the legislature of Virginia resolved that a proposition should be made, through the "Virginia delegation in Congress," to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the adjustment of the question of boundary between the two States, which had been, for a long time, seriously agitating the authorities and people of those States, threatening unpleasant and dangerous consequences. The proposition was as follows: "That the meridian line drawn from the fountain, or head, of the Potowmack river, shall

be extended from the intersection of the line run between the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, (commonly called Mason's and Dixon's line) due north until it intersects the latitude of forty degrees; and from thence the southern boundary of Pennsylvania shall be extended on the said fortieth degree of latitude until the distance of five degrees of west longitude from Delaware river shall be completed thereon, the same to be ascertained upon proper astronomical observations; that from the completion of the said five degrees of longitude upon the fortieth degree of latitude, the western boundary of Pennsylvania shall be fixed at five degrees of longitude from its eastern, either in every point thereof, according to the meanders of the Delaware river, or (which is, perhaps, easier and better for both) from points or angles on the said Delaware river, with intermediate straight lines between." (See Rev. Code of 1819, vol. 1, p. 51). The resolutions further provided, that, if this proposition should be entertained by Pennsylvania, each State should appoint commissioners to ascertain and run the boundary suggested. It appears that commissioners were subsequently appointed, on the basis of this overture; on the part of Pennsylvania, George Bryan, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse; on the part of Virginia, James Madison (Rev'd), Robert Andrews, and Thomas Lewis; who, after conference, and protracted correspondence, made and signed an agreement, dated August 31st, 1779, as follows:

"To extend Mason's and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of the said State, be the western boundary of Pennsylvania forever."

This agreement was ratified by the general assembly of Pennsylvania on the 19th of November, 1779, and by the general assembly of Virginia in July, 1780. The commissioners appointed to execute this agreement, made a report in November, 1784, in which they say that they "have continued Mason's and Dixon's line to the termination of the

said five degrees of longitude, by which work the southern boundary of Pennsylvania is completed. The continuation we have marked by opening vistas over the most remarkable heights which lie in its course, and by planting on many of these heights in the parallel of latitude, the true boundary, posts, marked with the letters P. and V., each letter facing the State of which it is the initial. At the extremity of this line, which is the south-west corner of the State of Pennsylvania, we have planted a square unlettered white-oak post, around whose base we raised a pile of stones. The corner is in the last vista we cut, and one hundred and thirty-four chains and nine links east of the meridian of the western observatory, and two chains and fifty-four links west of a deep narrow valley, through which the last vista is cut. At the distance of fifty-one links, and bearing from it north twenty-three degrees east stands a white-oak marked on the south side with three notches; and bearing south twelve degrees west, and at the distance of twenty-nine links, stands a black-oak marked on the north side with four notches." This line, thus run and established, fixed the northern boundary of Monongalia county where it now is, leaving a large part of its former supposed territory in the State of Pennsylvania.

A suit was tried in the circuit court of Monongalia, and determined at the Spring term thereof, 1858, which developed some curious and interesting facts in relation to a part of the State boundary line between said county and the county of Greene in the State of Pennsylvania. It appeared at that trial, that at a point not far from the village of Blacksville, which is situated on both sides of the State line, partly in Monongalia and partly in the said county of Greene, two marked lines begin gradually to diverge from each other, which extend to the western boundary line of Pennsylvania, where they are twenty-nine rods apart. Each of these marked lines has been recognized and claimed by the adjacent landholders, as the true State line, and southern boundary of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania school trustees for the county of Greene, had erected a school house on the

line aforesaid, that is further north, where the space between this line and the line farther south, was some two or three rods wide. One Michael White was the owner of the land on the Virginia side opposite the school house. His title papers called for the Pennsylvania line as his northern boundary, and claiming that the farther north line was the true State line, he fenced up the space between that and the farther south line adjacent to the school house. The Pennsylvania trustees, claiming that the south marked line was the true State line, threw down the enclosure which White had made. White brought an action against George Hennen, one of the trustees, for this alleged trespass; and the issue turned upon the question, which of these two marked lines was the true boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania. An order of survey was made in the cause, which was executed by the late John R. Drabell, whose report and plat of survey, showing the divergence of these lines, are on file among the papers of said cause in the clerk's office of said court. [A copy is herewith presented, marked A.]

The jury found a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the south line was the true State line; and judgment was rendered for the defendant. The writer of this paper was of counsel for the defendant, and made notes of the evidence introduced on the trial, of which he has availed himself in the preparation of this statement. It appeared that the vistas cut by the commissioners, were even then, hardly, if at all perceptible, having been filled up by a new growth of forest trees. None of the lettered posts remained; but at the northern extremity of the southern marked line, were still distinct remains of a stone pile plainly visible. The notched white-oak and black-oak trees were gone; but the stone pile, still remaining, was "on the east side of an hill," and was, by actual measurement, made by the county surveyor of Greene county, Pennsylvania, "two chains and fifty links west of a deep narrow valley," precisely as described in the report of the above mentioned commissioners. There were no stone pile and no "deep narrow valley" at the termination of the northern marked line.

An old trapper, 73 years of age, by the name of Roberts, then a resident of Tyler county, was introduced as a witness, who testified, that forty-eight or forty-nine years before that time, he saw the said stone pile with a square post in it. He also remembered the notched white-oak tree. He stated that the vistas were then plainly apparent, and that many of the lettered posts were still standing on the heights. He stated as a reason for his noticing these vistas and posts, that he was then engaged in trapping for wolves, and that he was careful to set his traps on the Virginia side of said vistas, because in Virginia a reward was paid for wolf scalps, and he understood that in Pennsylvania, there was no reward paid. Doubtless, the old trapper is now no more; but it may be well thus to entrust the preservation of his sworn statements as to the identification of this south marked line, as the true State line, to the archives of the West Virginia Historical Society. It further appeared, on the said trial, that the north marked line was not exactly straight; that to follow the marks, the course by the compass had to be slightly changed at some points; that this line had been formerly called "The guide line," "The pocket compass line," "Temporary line;" and the tradition among the old inhabitants of the vicinity, was, that it had been marked by a party of observation, sent in advance of the main corps of surveyors who were permanently locating the State line.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the south marked line aforesaid, terminating at the stone pile on the "east side of an hill," near a "deep narrow valley," is the true State boundary line.

The suggestion is here respectfully submitted, that the proper authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, should, before the remains of the aforesaid stone pile entirely disappear, erect there a suitable permanent monument, so that hereafter any dispute as to the original and exact locality of said stone pile may be avoided.

On the 19th of January, 1818, the county of Preston was erected out of territory until then belonging to Monongalia, embraced within the following boundaries: "Beginning at

the Pennsylvania line near Fickle's, including the same, thence a straight line to where Cheat river breaks through the Laurel Hill, so as to include all the inhabitants of the Monongalia glades settlement, including Samuel Price's [now Lohr's] and Henry Corothers', from thence including Gandy's to the Clarksburg road on the Laurel Hill where it descends, from a direct line to the junction of the big and little Sandy creek, where the Randolph county line is," &c. Again, on the 15th of March, 1841, an act was passed by the general assembly of Virginia, annexing an additional part of Monongalia to Preston, viz: "So much of the county of Monongalia as lies east of the ridge of mountains called the Laurel Hill and north of Cheat river, next to and adjoining the county of Preston, and is contained within the following boundary lines, to wit, Beginning on the line dividing said counties at the point where it crosses Cheat river, and running thence a straight line to the Osburn farm, so run as to include the dwelling house of said farm in the county of Preston, thence a due north course to the Pennsylvania line."

The last diminution of the territory of Monongalia, was made by the act establishing the county of Marion, passed January 14th, 1842, when there was included in the said county of Marion, "so much of the southern end of the county of Monongalia, * * * * Beginning at Laurel Point, (a corner of the line of Preston county), from thence to the mouth of Maple run on White Day creek; thence down White Day creek to Barnabas Johnson's meadow; thence a straight line to a low gap on the top of a ridge on the lands of the Rev. John Smith, at, or near, where the road leading from Middletown [now Fairmont] to Morgantown crosses said ridge, and following said ridge to where the old State road crosses said ridge, and thence a due west line to the line of Harrison county."

Thus has "Old Monongalia" been reduced to her present dimensions. Her extremities, on all sides, have been lopped away, again and again, until there is not much of her remaining. But her heart is left, and that is sound; and even

with her contracted area, she is rich in natural resources, inviting enterprise and industry from her own sons and from abroad; and with her beautiful University, attracting the youth of the State to its halls, she may yet as a seat of learning win a higher renown, and exert a more beneficent influence, than any amount of mere population and extent of territory could enable her to accomplish.

So much for the boundaries of this old county. Its more important history remains to be written. Its material resources; its picturesque scenery; the deeds of its men of the past; especially its early settlement; its geology or mineralogy; its phytology, or botany; its zoology, solicit the attention of the scientific, and open wide fields for the researches of those who are competent to make them, and furnish ample materials for many interesting and useful papers which, it is hoped, will yet enrich the archives of this society. Its beasts, and birds, and fishes, and reptiles, are fast becoming extinct. Who will rescue them from oblivion? Its grand, bold, beautiful scenery, is being rapidly changed in its features by the utilitarian hands of the lumberman, and miner and farmer. Even that wild, sublime, unique panoramic scene of river and mountain, rock and forest, commonly known as the "Cheat River View," has recently been invaded by the axe and cabin of some thoughtless, not to say sacrilegious, intruder. Is there no artist to transfer its outlines and beauties to the canvass, or otherwise perpetuate them, before they are marred and despoiled by further encroachments?

W. T. WILLEY.

Morgantown, W. Va.,

June 15th, 1871.

(A)

The map is omitted, being too large for publication. It is filed with the papers at the society's rooms, and may yet be printed when the means of the society are more abundant.

(B)

WASHINGTON, PA., May 30th, 1871.

HON. W. T. WILLEY—

My Dear Sir: In response to your favor of the 25th instant, I give you the following facts: 1st. Cat Fish camp was located at the south end of Washington borough, near a spring, known at this day as Workman's spring. 2d. Virginia held a court on a farm about one mile west of our town; called at that day Daniel Depuey's—then Augusta county. The year I cannot fix with certainty,—probably about 1774. The road from Cat Fish camp to Redstone Old Fort, crossed the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's creek,—and at Old Redstone fort, which I doubt not was located at that point, and the town for many years was alone known by that name. The boundary lines of Monongalia would (as defined by the act of Virginia of 1776) include about one-fourth of Washington county, two-thirds of Fayette county, and all of Greene. I enclose you a note which I received from Dr. Creigh, who has given much time and labor in looking up the early history of this country.

It will give me pleasure to furnish you with any other facts as to the early history of this county, which was supposed at an early day to belong to Virginia.

With much respect, your friend,

JOHN H. EWING.

(C)

WASHINGTON, PA., May 30th, 1871.

JOHN H. EWING, ESQ.:

You ask me where Fort Redstone was located. I answer: In a letter from Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, dated at Williamsburg, July 31st, 1754, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, he says: "By the advice of my council I gave orders to the commander-in-chief to collect his forces together at Wills' creek, and march over the Allegheny mountains.

If he finds it impossible to dispossess the French of the fort he is to build a *fort at Redstone creek*—the crossing—or any other place proper that may be determined by a council of war.”

PITTSBURG, FEB. 23, 1774.

Joseph Spear to Gen. St. Clair, says: “I am just now informed that the Virginians had two or three musters lately, one at *Redstone Old Fort*.” And he also adds: “Dr. Connelly is just now going over the *run to Redstone*.”

FORT BURD.

This fort was commenced by Col. James Burd, in 1759, as we find by a letter addressed by him to General Stanwix, dated Camp at the mouth of Nemoralling’s creek, on the Monongahela, about one mile above the mouth of Redstone creek, Sept. 30, 1759.

Nemoralling’s creek is now Dunlap’s creek, and empties into the Redstone. There it is believed there was an old Indian fortification, from which it has been known as *Old Fort*—*Old Fort at Redstone*; and the fort built by Major Burd has been frequently spoken of as *Redstone Old Fort*, and is better known by that name than as Fort Burd. The present town of Brownsville is located on or near the site of it.

Fort Burd is laid down in Boquet’s expedition as at or below the junction of the Monongrhela and Redstone, in 1764.

Yours, truly,

ALFRED CREIGH.

APPENDIX.

VOL. I. PART I.

[The following are the papers and notes furnished by Mr. James Veech, of Pittsburgh, to the collections of the West Virginia Historical Society.]

The following papers are copied from the sources indicated, as follows, viz:

From the "Pennsylvania Archives."

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30.

From the Irvine Papers—Mss.

Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

From Col. Brodhead's Letter Book—Mss.

Nos. 6, 14.

From the "Pittsburgh Gazette."

Nos. 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

From the "Philadelphia Gazette,"—[as found in the "Pittsburgh Gazette."]

No. 32.

From Manuscripts. No. 33.

From the "Fayette Gazette." Nos. 42, 43.



[No. 1.]

Capt. ¹Samuel Meason to Brig. Gen. Edward Hand.²

“FORT HENRY, [Wheeling], June 8, 1777.

“SIR:

Yesterday, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, as a few of Capt. Vanmeter's company were fishing about half a mile from this fort up Wheeling creek, a certain Thomas McCleary and one Lanimore being some distance from the others, were fired on by a party of Indians to the number of 6, 7 or 8 guns, of which the several persons near do not agree, as some say 8 or upwards. Lanimore and others gave the alarm. I went to the place, and found tracks, but difficult to ascertain the number of Indians. McCleary's shoe being found which he wore when he received the wound, we presently found him killed and scalped. He had run about 300 yards from the creek. Night coming on by the time that we were satisfied of its being Indians, I proposed to set out this morning by daylight in pursuit, and have drawn out of Captain ³Virgin's company 8 men; so that we amount to 30 men well equipt, and [mean] to cross the river at this place, as they seemed by their tracks to bend their direction down the river, and purpose to pursue them to the last extremity and hazard. I set off at 8 this morning, and flatter myself that you will not disapprove our proceeding, but call on me, if any occasion should require; and as I may not return to the ensuing council at Cat Fish,⁴ I take this opportunity to return your honour the strength of my company, which consists of 50 men, of which forty-five are in good order, and furnished for going on any emergency and expedition that may be necessary.

I am, with great respect,
your honour's most obedient
and humble servant,

SAM'L MEASON.

Brigadier General Hand, Fort Pitt.

[No. 2.]

*Capt. John Minor¹ to Col. [Zackwell?] Morgan.*FORT STRADLER,² [where?] 14th July, 1777, 8 o'clock.

DEAR COL. :

This minute Alex'r Clegg came in great haste, who escaped the shot of a number of Indians. While we were getting ready to go after them John March and Jacob Jones came in, and say that they think they saw at least twenty, and followed them, but they escaped. The Indians fired at Jacob Farmer's house. Two men and a boy were killed, a young woman and two children missing. It is supposed that he [?she] is killed, and Nathan Wirley and two of Jacob Jones' children, and a daughter of Farmer's. We shall march after them in less than an hour. The truth may be relied on.

JOHN MINOR, *Capt.**To Col. Morgan.*

[No. 3.]

Affidavit of Richard Ashcraft¹ and Thomas Carr.

MONONGALIA COUNTY, ss :

Richard Ashcraft and Thomas Carr, two of the spies, came before James Chew, one of the Magistrates for the said co'ty, and made oath, that on Thursday evening the 17th inst. they discovered on the head waters of Buffalo creek, [tracks], which, to the best of their knowledge, appeared to them to be of the enemy, and that from the sign of the said tracks their number might be about 7 or 8, that the said tracks were making towards the Monongahalia river, and appeared to be gone the said day.

July 19th, 1777.

JAMES CHEW.

[No. 4.]

William Cross to Col. Zackwell Morgan.

DEAR SIR: I am now at ¹Girard's Fort, with 12 men only, and I am entirely without ammunition, as also without my

full quota of men. I hope you will send by Van Swearingen² some ammunition and flints, and as the times is so hazardous I hope the men may be ordered to come here immediately, as the people are much put to it to get their harvest in up the creek, and it's not in my power to go on a scout with so few men and leave men to guard the people.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. CROSS.

FORT GIRARD, July 20, 1777.

To Col. Z. Morgan.

[No. 5.]

P. S.—[To above.]

Rev. John Corbly¹ To same.

SIR: I am under the necessity to acquaint you that the men are very unwilling to go out from any of the stations on a scout, without flour, and as there is none to be had at any of the mills here, for want of water, I should take it as a favour if you would give an order for a thousand or 1500 wt. of flour from either ²Willson's or ³Wardin's mills, as I see no way of doing without.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN CORBLY.

[No. 6.]

¹Col. Daniel Brodhead to Col. John Evans.²

HEAD-QUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, May 9, 1779.

SIR:

I have received your letter of the 7th inst., and admit of your apology, though it is exceptionable. When you know more of your duty you will be convinced that you are by no means to determine whether my [orders are] reasonable or not, and you have no reason to suppose they will be so. I have not leisure to answer every part of your letter

at this time, but must inform you that I have just received information by Mr. Morrison from Fort Laurens,³ that the commissioners' returns [are] erroneous, and that the garrison is now suffering for want of provisions, and I am under the necessity of risking a small supply and a small escort of regulars from the Mingo town, and therefore your men are to be excused from that tour. Indeed, it was with reluctance I called on the militia at this season of the year, and were they to come I have not provision to subsist them. Besides, as you have represented that your frontier is much deprest, they had better remain to protect the family's, until something more effectual can be done for their security.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

Col. Com'd'g West'n Dep't.

To Col. John Evans.

[No. 7.]

Col. Daniel Brodhead to Col. John Evans.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, March 11, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

I am favored with yours of the 13th ult. Had you thought proper to have consulted me on the propriety of raising men to be stationed upon your frontier, I should have given you my opinion candidly; but as you have resolved to raise men without my concurrence, you must devise ways and means for paying and subsisting them. For my part I have not learned the use of petty posts upon the frontiers, except where they are intended to guard magazines, and I conceive the men had better not be ordered to the stations until there is more apparent danger. However you will do as you think best, provided you can furnish the necessary supplies. I am, sir, with due regard,

Your obed't serv't,

Col. John Evans.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

[No. 8.]

Same to Same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT PITT, May 9th, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

I find it will not be in my power to provide for the number of men I have ordered to be called into service so soon as I expected.¹ Besides, I have heard that a number of Artillery and Stores and two Regiments of Infantry are now on their march to reinforce my command. The account of Artillery and Stores I have received officially, and I believe the other may be credited.

It will be essentially necessary for the leading officers of your county to excite the greatest industry in planting and sowing the Summer crop, and to have your troops at Fort Henry by the 4th day of next month. The Militia should be drafted for two months, although the expedition will probably end in one: and let them be well armed and accoutred as circumstances will admit. Encourage them to bring two week's allowance of provision, lest there should be a deficiency.

I have no doubt but you and all the good people of your county are convinced of the necessity there is for prosecuting some offensive operations against the Savages, and I trust that by a well-timed movement from the new settlements down the river, to favor our expedition, we shall be enabled to strike a general panic amongst the hostile tribes. I am averse to putting too much to hazard, as a defeat would prove fatal to the settlements, and therefore I expect the full quota of men will be furnished, which, with the blessing of Divine Providence, will ensure success. Indeed I expect, besides the Militia, many will turn out volunteers to secure to themselves the blessings of peace.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

Col. John Evans.

Col. Com'd'g W. D.

(Circular to Col. Jos. Beeler.)²

[No. 9.]

Same to Same.

HEAD-Q'R'S, FORT PITT, May 20, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

I find it impossible to procure a sufficient quantity of provisions to subsist the Troops which were intended to be employed on an expedition against the Indians in alliance with Great Britain: therefore you will be pleased to give immediate notice to such as are warned, not to march until you receive further notice from me. In the mean time I shall endeavor to give every possible protection to the settlements, and amuse the Indians by speeches.

I am sorry for having given you the trouble of drafting the militia, but the disappointments with regard to the means of getting supplies are very embarrassing, and must apologize for the alteration in our measures. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

*Col. John Evans.**Col. Cmd'g West. Dept.*(Circular to Col's Beeler and Shepherd,¹ and Col. Lochry.²)

[No. 10.]

Same to Same.

HEAD-Q'RS, FORT PITT, July 31st, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

I am informed by Col'n'l Beeler that he has had a meeting of his officers, and that it is the general opinion, fifteen days' allowance of salt provisions cannot be furnished by the Volunteers, who were expected to aid the Regular Troops in the proposed expedition against the hostile Indians, and that fresh provisions cannot be preserved for so many days at this warm season of the year. I believe the generality of the inhabitants in these new settlements have not meat of their own at this season of the year sufficient to spare for their subsistence on the expedition. And I have the mortification to assure you that the public magazines

are quite empty, and that I cannot yet see a prospect of obtaining a sufficient supply for the sustenance of the troops already in service. Under these circumstances I find it indispensibly necessary to postpone the rendezvousing the troops until our affairs wear a more favorable aspect. And as I wish, in matters of such great public weight and concern to have the advice and concurrence of the principal officers, I must request you to meet your Brother Lieutenants of the other counties at my quarters, on the 16th day of next month, in order that measures to be adopted for the annoyance of the enemy, and the defence of the Frontier Settlements may be well weighed and understood: at which time, too, it will be in my power to inform you what public supplies can be procured for the numbers that [it] may be deemed necessary to employ.

I have the honor to be, with great regard and esteem,

Dear sir, Your most obedient servant,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

Col. John Evans.

Col. Com'g West. Dept.

(Circular to other Lieutenants.)

[No. 11.]

Col. Daniel Brodhead to General Washington.

[Extract.]

FORT PITT, August 18, 1780.

Dear General:

The Lieutenant of Monongalia county informs me that ten men were killed on Friday last above the Forks of Cheat. They were quite off their guard when the Indians attacked them, and made no resistance. The troops are suffering for want of Bread, the waters being too low to grind the grain; and I am informed the Pack-horse men have left the service, for want of pay, &c. * * * *

* * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

Col. Com'g Western Dept.

His Excellency Gen. Washington.

[No. 12.]

*Col. Daniel Brodhead to Capt. Samuel Brady.*¹

HEAD-QUARTERS, PITT, Oct. 11th, '80.

Dear Sir:

I am favored with yours of the 9th inst., and am much distressed on account of the apparent aversion of the people to afford us supplies, and the more so as I see no alternative between using force and suffering. If Col. Lochry expects to claim a share in the cattle that may be collected, his proposal is inadmissible; but if it is intended to provide for the regulars only, it ought to be accepted. Under our present circumstances we cannot admit a modest thought about using force as the ultimate expedient; and in case you are likely to meet with opposition, you must send notice to Captain Springer, near Little Redstone, who will doubtless detach a party to your assistance.

The commander-in-chief's thanks to you are now in my pocket, and will publish them when you return. At present it will not suit to relieve you. I am, &c.,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Capt. Samuel Brady.

[No. 13.]*Col. Brodhead to Capt. Uriah Springer.*¹

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT PITT, Oct. 20, 1780.

Dear Sir:

I have this moment received your favor of yesterday, and am sorry to find the people above Redstone² have intentions to raise in arms against you. I believe with you that there are amongst them many disaffected, and conceive that their past and present conduct will justify your defending yourself by every means in your power. It may yet be doubtful whether these fellows attempt anything against you; but if you find they are determined, you will avoid as much as your safety will admit in coming to action, until

you give me a further account, and you may depend upon your receiving succour of Infantry and Artillery. I have signed your order for ammunition, and have the honor to be, &c.,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Capt. Uriah Springer.

[No. 14.]

*Col. Brodhead to Major Richard Taylor.*¹

HEAD-Q'RS, FORT PITT, October 27th, 1780.

Sir: With the party assigned to your command, you are to proceed toward Tyger Valley, and on your way give notice to Capt. Springer, near Redstone, to join you with his party. Your business there will be to *take*² cattle, &c., that cannot be *purchased*, agreeable to the enclosed Instructions which are to govern you, except that part which confines you to the confest inhabitants of Pennsylvania, which is to be disregarded for expediency sake. I am informed that a number of deserters harbor in Tyger's Valley, which if you can apprehend you will greatly serve your country. But too much time must not be spent in search after them at present, the season for laying in Winter provision being at hand. I wish you success, and am, &c.,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Major R. Taylor.

[No. 15.]

*Brig. Gen'l Wm. Irvine*¹ *to Col. John Evans, Lieut. of Monongalia County, Virginia.*

FORT PITT, March 28, 1782.

Sir: You will see, by the enclosed Resolution of Congress the object of my command at this quarter, and I make no doubt you will easily conceive that from the jarring interests and other reasons, the advice and assistance of some of the

principal people of this country, will be necessary (indeed indispensably so) for me.

I therefore wish to see you, and such of your field officers as you may think proper to warn, (at least one from every battalion in your county), at this post, on Friday, the 5th day of April next. Punctuality to the day will be necessary, as I have written for a number of gentlemen requesting their attendance at the same time.

Whatever difference local situations may make in sentiments respecting Territory, &c., a combination of forces to repel the enemy, is clearly, I think, a duty we owe ourselves and country.

I am, sir, your ob't humble servant,

WM. IRVINE, *B. Gen'l.*

Col. John Evans.

P. S.—A similar letter was on the same day sent to Col. David Shepperd, (Lieut. Ohio Co., Va.)

[No. 16.]

William Davies, Secretary of War of Virginia, to Brig. General Irvine, at Fort Pitt.

WAR-OFFICE, Virginia, April 12, 1782.

Sir: The incursions of the Indians into the county of Monongalia and the number of the inhabitants they have killed, have induced government to order a company from Hampshire to march to their relief,—to be under the immediate command of Col. Evans, of Monongalia. The defence of these people being a Continental, as well as a State object, I have desired Col. Evans to maintain a correspondence with you, not doubting of your readiness to co-operate in repelling the common enemy, as far as may be consistent with the more particular duties of your command at Fort Pitt. From the knowledge I have of your character, and the small acquaintance I had the honor to have with you in the army, I have taken this liberty, more explicitly to address

you, as I hope the people will meet with a more speedy and efficacious assistance from you in their present distress, than the urgency of their circumstances can admit from a dependence upon government who are so far removed from them. And in this application I have a firmer confidence in your ready attention to it, from the reflection that one Virginia Regiment (the 7th—Col. John Gibson¹) composes a part of your command. The people of Monongalia are distressed for ammunition, as well as a few arms, both of which, in the low state of our finances, we find it extremely difficult to forward to them. If, therefore, you have any to spare, particularly ammunition, it will be serving them essentially, and shall be replaced as soon as it can be forwarded. And as 200 or 300 weight will be sufficient, or indeed half that quantity, I am in hopes it can be spared without inconvenience.

I am also to beg your assistance towards the support of Gen'l Clarke,² so far only as to facilitate the transportation and safe conduct of a quantity of military stores forwarded from Richmond and other places for the support of the inhabitants down the Ohio, as well as to enable him, if practicable, to act offensively against the Indians. The stores are forwarded under the care of a Mr. Carney, whose principal difficulty will be in procuring boats, and escort and provisions for them. If you can afford him any assistance in either of these points, you will be rendering a very essential service to the exposed inhabitants of the new country, and perhaps enable Gen'l Clarke to make such a diversion against the Indians below, as may have happy influence in securing the dependencies of Fort Pitt in peace and quietness.

You will be pleased to excuse the trouble I have given you on this occasion, and I beg you to believe that I am, with a most respectful esteem,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. DAVIES.

Brig. Gen'l Irvine, Fort Pitt.

[No. 17.]

Brig. Gen. Irvine to Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia.

FORT PITT, April 20, 1782.

Sir: In obedience to the ordinance of Congress of the 24th September last, and also the Commander-in-chief's Instructions for making arrangements with the continental troops under my command, combined with the militia on the west side of the Laurel Hill, in the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, I wrote the Lieutenants of Monongahela and Ohio counties to attend a general meeting at this post on the 5th instant, of the Lieutenants and Field Officers, whose opinion I wanted respecting the mode of defence, the number of men necessary, and several other matters. Col. Shepherd attended, and informed me he had nothing in his power—most of the men in his district being now enrolled in Pennsylvania.¹

Col. Evans did not attend, but wrote me that the number of effective men in his district did not exceed three hundred—that they were so scattered as to form a frontier of eighty miles, and begged of me in the most earnest manner to assist him with men, arms, ammunition, &c. The frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania are so connected, that very few more men would guard both than each will require, if they act separately. For this reason I wanted a junction of the whole, and intended to detach, as circumstances should require. As at present I cannot expect any from Virginia, I am making such arrangements as that part of the Pennsylvania militia will cover some of Virginia; but this mode will, I fear, not long be complied with on the part of the Pennsylvanians, as they will think hard to be obliged to guard Virginians. The Virginians, on the other hand complain that they have not an equal share of protection, and expect that I will cover them with continental troops. I need not enumerate to your Excellency the many reasons which put this entirely out of my power. The Council of Pennsylvania have directed their civil officers to order out agreeable to law, such numbers of militia, from time time,

as I may think proper to demand. The Virginia civil officers on this side of the Hill, say they have no such instructions from your Excellency. Consequently I cannot draw them out, except as volunteers, who rarely render much service. I flatter myself that you will excuse this trouble, when I assure your Excellency, that, as well from inclination as duty, I wish to give assistance and support to inhabitants of both States, in proportion to the support I receive from civil authority, and that as a continental officer, I have no local attachments here. I will take the liberty to observe as a matter of opinion, that unless measures are taken very soon to run the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and a regular administration of civil government takes place in both States, every thing will be in utter confusion.² New governments are much talked of being set up. I am told their scheme is carried so far that a day is appointed (by advertisement) to meet for the purpose of emigrating to establish a new government. A certain Mr. Johnson, who, 'tis said, is not long from England, is at the head of the emigrating party, and some say, has actually the form of a constitution for the new government, ready wrote.

I am instructed by his Excellency, General Washington, that he would give directions for a proportion of recruits of the Virginia line being sent to this district; but as Colonel Gibson will write your Excellency on this subject, I need not trouble you.

This will be handed to your Excellency by Lieut. Thomas, who is an intelligent gentleman, and can give you every necessary information respecting the affairs of this country.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most ob't humble serv't,

WM. IRVINE.

His Excellency, Benj. Harrison, Gov'r of Va.

[No. 18.]

William Davies, Sec'y of War of Virginia, to Brigadier General Irvine, at Fort Pitt.

WAR OFFICE, [Va.] May 22, 1782.

Sir: Agreeable to the directions of his Excellency, in council, I have the honor to inform you of the steps taken for the defence of the frontiers. Several orders have from time to time been issued, according to the various circumstances of our affairs in that quarter. Upon a representation of their distresses, orders were issued for one company of militia from Hampshire to march to Monongalia, and be disposed of as Col. Evans should direct; and an officer and twenty privates from Augusta were ordered to be stationed at Tyger's Valley. The Hampshire men were to be relieved by a company formed from Rockingham and Augusta; and the ensign and twenty men to return without relief at the end of two months. In addition to these detachments, it was afterwards found necessary to order a reinforcement of thirty-one rank and file from Augusta, including the ensign and twenty before mentioned, and nineteen rank and file from Rockingham to rendezvous at Tyger's Valley, under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Wilson, but subject to the general direction of Col. Evans, and to be relieved after performing a tour of two months, by the counties of Shenandoah, Frederick and Berkeley; and the company first ordered from Hampshire will thereupon return without relief, at the expiration of their tour. There have likewise been subsequent orders to the county lieutenants of Augusta and Rockingham for twenty-two rank and file to be furnished by the first, and thirteen rank and file by the latter, to be stationed at such places as the commanding officers of Augusta should think proper, for the defence of his county, and be relieved after performing a tour of two months, by the militia of Rockbridge. I have informed Col. Evans of the order of his Excellency, that the defence of the frontier should be subject to your directions in the future, and have

requested him to furnish such portions of his militia as you may think necessary to call for.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM DAVIES.

Hon. Brig. Gen. Irvine, Fort Pitt.

[No. 19.]

Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, to Brigadier Gen'l Irvine, Fort Pitt.

IN COUNCIL, May 22, 1782.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th ult., by Lieut. Thomas, came safe to hand. Orders have been long since sent from hence to the counties of Augusta and Hampshire, to send to Monongahela seventy men to assist in guarding the frontiers of that county. These troops I expect will probably be stationed at or near Tyger's Valley and the West Fork. As these parts are at too great distance from you, I suppose it would be improper to remove the men from them; though I perfectly agree in opinion with you that it would be generally better to place the whole defence of that country under one command—for which reason, orders are now sent to the commanding officers of Monongahela and Ohio, to furnish as many men as they can spare to assist you—though there is one great obstruction to your plan, which is, that as our law now stands, the militia of this State cannot be ordered out of it. The assembly may probably make some alteration in the law. If they do I shall advise you of it.

¹ Measures are taking for running the boundary line between the two States, and I expect commissioners will meet for that purpose at the extremity of the Maryland line on the 10th day of June next, which I hope will quiet the people, and reconcile them to the present governments.

I am your most ob't humble servant,
BENJ. HARRISON.

General Irvine.

[No. 20.]

Gen. Irvine to Col. Evans, Lieut. of Monongalia County.

FORT PITT, June 18, 1782.

SIR: I received your letter by Mr. Thomas, in answer to mine of the 5th of April, and have ever since that time expected a direct application from you for a supply of ammunition; but your silence on that head leads me to think you have been supplied at some other quarter. However, if you have not, and will take the trouble to send, I will furnish you with some:—and any assistance in my power to afford, you may depend on. I am informed by the Secretary at War of Virginia, that a company has been sent from Hampshire to your relief or assistance.

I am, sir, your obed't serv't,

WM. IRVINE.

Col. Evans, Lieut. Monongahela County.

[No. 21.]

Col. John Evans to General Irvine.

MONONGALIA COUNTY, June 30, 1782.

DEAR SIR: It is His Excellency the Governor's orders to me that in the more effectual protection of our western frontiers every thing relative thereto should be submitted to your direction. I am therefore under the necessity of informing you, by express, of the dangerous situation of our frontiers in this State. The enemy are frequently in our settlements, murdering; and we are situated in so scattering a manner that we are not able to assist one another in time of need. There are the Horse-shoe, Tyger's Valley, West Fork, Dunker's bottom, and where I live to defend; and in the whole we have not more than 300 militia fit for duty. Those settlements are a very great distance apart, and no one settlement able to furnish men to the relief of the others. And another article that we are destitute of is Provision. We have it not amongst us. The company from

Hampshire I have stationed at Tyger's Valley, Horse-shoe, and West Fork. I have got a small supply of ammunition from government. I pray you may adopt some mode of the men's being furnished with Provision, with orders to me for the number of men you may think proper to be kept in service. Provision is the greatest obstacle, and without your assistance I much fear our settlements will break. The defeat of Col. Crawford¹ occasions much dread. I fear what will be the event without relief.²

I must make bold to apply to you for some paper to do the public writing on, as I am quite without.

You will please to write your sentiments by the express, that I may be enabled [to know] in what manner to act.

I am, with respect, your most ob't humble serv't,

JOHN EVANS, *Lieut. Monongalia Co.*

Brig. Gen. Irvine, Com'r in West'n Dep't.

[No. 22.]

Gen. Irvine to Col. John Evans, Lieut. of Monongalia.

FORT PITT, July 16, 1782.

SIR: I did not receive your letter of the 30th of June until last night. How an express could be so long on the way is unaccountable to me. It is impossible for me to determine the number of men that would be necessary for the defence of the country you mention, not being acquainted with the situation, inroads of the enemy, nor any circumstances, except by slight information. But as government has already made arrangements for your defence, on your representation, I do not wish to make any alteration, as long at least, as those arrangements will answer the end. When they fail I will doubtless give every assistance in my power. I am sorry, however, to inform you that I am straitened in all respects. As to provision, it is not in the country. It will be totally out of my power to give any assistance. Provisions for all parts of the army are now found by contract, at a certain sum for each ration, and a long regulation for the mode of

issues, and directions ascertaining what will be vouchers for the contractors, which would be too long for a letter. Upon the whole, unless you can find some person who will contract to furnish rations, I know not what is to be done. If any such person can be found in your quarter who can give good security for his performance, I will enter into a contract. No money is to be advanced, but the contractor is to find the supplies, and will be paid at a time to be agreed upon. For this and other purposes it would be best for you, or some other intelligent person, to come here, who you may send, as the business cannot be transacted by letter. There is not an ounce of public salt now anywhere. The contractors find a proportion of salt with the rations.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

Col. Evans.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

P. S. Enclosed is the present system of issuing provisions, which must invariably be adhered to, or the contractors cannot be paid.

[No. 23.]

General Edward Stevens to General Irvine.

VIRGINIA, CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, }
August 25th, 1782. }

SIR: In consequence of the information that the Executive of this State has received respecting the apprehensions that Fort Pitt in a little time will be invested by an army of English and Indians,¹ the Governor has ordered a body of 1700 militia in the most convenient counties to march at the shortest notice (in case of necessity) to the relief of that place. And as I am appointed to the command of those men, I think it necessary that a correspondence should be opened between the commanding officer there and myself, as my movements will be governed altogether by the intelligence I may receive from that quarter.

I am, with respect, sir, your most ob't, h'ble serv't,

EDWARD STEVENS.

The Commanding officer at Fort Pitt.

[No. 24.]

Brig. Gen. Irvine to Governor Harrison.

FORT PITT, Sept. 3d, 1782.

SIR: I am honored with your Excellency's letter of 21st August. About the middle of July appearances threatened an investiture of this place, or a total destruction of the settlements on this side of the mountains. ¹Hanna's, a county town [of Westmoreland co., Pa.] was attacked and burnt. About 20 were killed and taken there and in the vicinity. Wheeling was at the same time, in some degree blockaded.² A large body of Indians kept skulking about it five or six days. In short, they appeared in all quarters; and the alarm and consternation of the inhabitants was as great as can be conceived. Since the beginning of August all has been perfectly quiet. I have not heard of a single person being killed, nor scarce an Indian being seen. I am not apprized of any late information of the designs of the enemy against this place, except what your Excellency's letter contains, and I am entirely at a loss to know whether the Secretary at War grounds his fears on the alarming accounts received from here, or on intelligence received from another quarter.

If the 150 militia come in from Berkeley and Frederick, I will employ them as you advise, (on the frontier of their own State). But from the present calm state things are in, I would almost wish they would not come, particularly on account of feeding them, which is almost impossible. As Congress have demanded them, and may be possessed of information unknown to me, I dare not positively countermand their march, but really their coming will embarrass me much.

I have been some time preparing for an excursion into the Indian country— * * my troops to be chiefly volunteer militia of the country. * * * to equip themselves, &c.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most ob't humble serv't,

WM. IRVINE.

His Excellency, Governor Harrison.

[No. 25.]

Ebenezer Zane to General Irvine.

SECOND SIEGE OF FORT HENRY (WHEELING).

1 WELING, 14th September, 1782.

SIR: On the evening of the eleventh instant a body of the enemy appeared in sight of our garrison. They immediately formed their lines around the garrison, paraded British colors, and demanded the Fort to be surrendered, which was refused. About 12 o'clock at night they rushed hard on the pickets, in order to storm, but was repulsed. They made two other attempts to storm before day, but to no purpose. About 8 o'clock next morning there came a negro from them to us, and informed us that their force consisted of a British Captain and 40 regular soldiers, and 260 Indians. The enemy kept a continual fire the whole day. About ten o'clock at night they made a fourth attempt to storm, to no better purpose than the former. The enemy continued round the garrison till the morning of the 13th instant, when they disappeared. Our loss is none. Daniel Sullivan, who arrived here in the beginning of the action, is wounded in the foot.

I believe they have drove the greater part of our stock away, and might, I think, be soon overtaken.

I am, with due respect, your ob't serv't,

EBENEZER ZANE.

Wm. Irvine, Brig. Gen'l Commanding at Pittsburgh.

Handed by Mr. Lloyd.

[No. 26.]

Col. James Marshal, Lieut. of Washington Co., Pa., to General Irvine.

SUNDAY MORNING, 15th Sept., 1782.

DEAR SIR: You may depend upon it as a matter of fact, that a large body of Indians are now in our country. Last night I saw two prisoners who made their escape from

Wheeling in time of the action, and say the enemy consists of 238 Indians and 40 Rangers, the latter commanded by a British officer—that they attacked Wheeling Fort on Wednesday night, and continued the attack until Thursday night, at which time the above deserters left them. That Fort, they say, was the principal object of the enemy; but it appears, both from their account, and the enemy's advancing into the country, that they have despaired of taking it. The deserters say that shortly before they left the enemy, that they had determined to give up the matter at Wheeling, and either scatter into small parties in order to distress and plunder the inhabitants, or attack the first small fort they could come at. The latter, I'm this moment informed is actually the case—that they have attacked one ¹Rice's Block House, on what is called the Dutch fork of Buffaloe, and it's to be feared it will fall into their hands, as only those have been called upon who are not going upon the expedition [into the Indian country]. I'm afraid they will not turn out as well as they ought to do. If the enemy continues to advance in one body, the matter will become serious, and perhaps require our whole strength to repel them. But if it can possibly be avoided I could wish not to call upon a man that's going upon the expedition. Besides, the battalion rendezvous is appointed as soon as the men could possibly be collected. Unless the officers have made their appointments, as you will see by Col. ²McCleery's letter they have done in the first battalion, no doubt ammunition will be wanted on this occasion. A small quantity, such as the bearer can carry, will do. Excuse haste.

From, sir, your most ob't humble serv't,

JAMES MARSHAL.

General Irvine, Fort Pitt.

P. S. Should you think of joining the militia, Catfish Camp appears at present to me to be the most suitable place to establish your head-quarters—at which place I shall order one battalion to rendezvous on Tuesday next—I mean those that's going on the expedition, as Catfish will be in their way to Fort McIntosh.

[No. 27.]

Gen. Lincoln, Sec'y of War U. S., to Gen. Irvine.

WAR OFFICE, September 27th, 1782.

DEAR SIR:

From late accounts forwarded by his Excellency General Washington, we learn that the Indians are all called in. This has induced the resolution to lay aside the expedition I mentioned in my last.

I am, dear sir, your ob't serv't,

B. LINCOLN.

Brig. Gen'l Irvine, Fort Pitt.

Boundary Line of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

[No. 28.]

¹*Joint Report of Commissioners on Boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia—1784.*

Agreeably to the Commission given by the State of Virginia to James Madison, Robert Andrews, John Page, and Andrew Ellicott, and by the State of Pennsylvania to John Ewing, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Hutchins and John Lukens, to determine, by astronomical observations, the extent of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware, in the latitude of Mason's and Dixon's line, and to run and mark the boundaries which are common to both States, according to an agreement entered into by commissioners from the said two States at Baltimore, in 1779, and afterwards ratified by their respective assemblies; We, the underwritten commissioners, together with the gentlemen with whom we are joined in commission, have, by corresponding astronomical observations, made near the Delaware, and in the western country, ascertained the extent of the said five degrees of longitude; and the underwritten commissioners have continued Mason and Dixon's line to the termination of the

said five degrees of longitude, by which work the southern boundary of Pennsylvania is completed. The continuation we have marked by opening vistas over the most remarkable heights which lie in its course, and by planting on many of these heights, in the parallel of latitude, the true boundary, posts marked with the letters P. and V., each letter facing the State of which it is the initial. At the extremity of this line, which is the south-west corner of Pennsylvania, we have planted a squared unlettered white-oak post, around whose base we have raised a pile of stones. The corner is in the last vista we cut, on the east side of an hill, one hundred and thirty-four chains and nine links east of the meridian of the Western Observatory, and two chains and fifty-four links west of a deep narrow valley, through which the said last vista is cut. At the distance of fifty-one links, and bearing from it, north, twenty-three degrees east, stands a white-oak, marked on the south side with three notches; and, bearing south, twelve degrees west, and at the distance of twenty-nine links, stands a black-oak, marked on the north side with four notches. The advanced season of the year, and the inclemency of the weather, have obliged us to suspend our operations; but we have agreed to meet again, at the south-west corner of Pennsylvania, on the sixteenth day of next May, to complete the object of our commission. Given under our hands and seals, in the county of Washington, in Pennsylvania, this 18th day of November, 1784.

²ROBERT ANDREWS.

³ANDREW ELLICOTT.

⁴JOHN EWING.

⁵DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

⁶THOS. HUTCHINS.

[No. 29.]

¹*Report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners on Boundary with Virginia—1784.*

To His Excellency John Dickinson,² Esquire, President of State, and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The commissioners appointed to ascertain the length of Five Degrees of Longitude, and for determining and fixing the Boundary Lines between this State and Virginia, by astronomical observations, beg leave to report,—

That, after procuring the necessary instruments according to the directions of council in the preceding spring, we sett off for our respective places of observation about the beginning of June; Messrs. Rittenhouse and Lukins to Wilmington, and Ewing and Hutchins to the south-west corner of the State.

The observers at Wilmington completed their observatory, and furnished it with the necessary Instruments, so as to begin their astronomical operations, in conjunction with Messrs. Page and Andrews, commissioners from Virginia, about the beginning of July; where they continued, observing the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, till the 20th of September, that they might have a sufficient number of them, both before and after his opposition to the Sun; and altho' the Summer proved very unfavorable for astronomical purposes, they were fortunate enough to make, amongst them, near 60 observations of these Eclipses, besides many other observations of the other heavenly bodies, for the Regulation of their clock, and fixing their Meridian Line; so that they were well ascertained of their Time, to a single second.

In the mean time, the other observers, setting out from Philadelphia, pursued their rout, to the south-western extremity of the State, where they arrived about the middle of July, having been greatly retarded by the badness of the roads through that mountainous country. There they met with Messrs. Madison and Ellicott, the commissioners of the

State of Virginia, who had arrived about the same time. With all possible dispatch they erected their observatory on a very high hill at the place where the continuation of Messrs. Mason and Dixon's Line by Messrs. Neville and McClean ended;³ supposing that this place would prove to be near to the western extremity of five Degrees of Longitude from the river Delaware. After erecting their Instruments, which had not sustained the least damage by the carriage through so long a journey, and the most unfavorable roads, they began their astronomical observations about the middle of July, and continued them, night and day, till the 20th of September following. Although they were frequently interrupted and disappointed by an uncommon quantity of Rain and Foggy weather, which seems peculiar to that hilly country, yet, by their attention to the business of their mission, they made between 40 and 50 observations of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, many of which were correspondent with the observations made by the other Astronomers at Wilmington; besides innumerable observations of the Sun and Stars for the Regulation of their Time Pieces and the marking of their Meridian with the greatest precision.

In this part of their work, situated near 30 miles beyond any of the inhabitants, the commissioners were greatly assisted by the diligence and indefatigable activity of Coll. Porter,⁴ their commissary, to whose industry, in providing every thing necessary, and prudence in managing the business of his department with the utmost economy, the State is greatly indebted.

The astronomical observations being completed on the 20th of September, the Eastern Astronomers set out to meet the other commissioners in the west, in order to compare them together. Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews carried with them the observations made in Wilmington, while Messrs. Lukens and Page returned home, not being able to endure the fatigues of so long a journey, nor the subsequent labour of running and marking the Boundary Line. Mr. Madison continued with the Western Astronomers, till the

arrival of Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews, when the affairs of his family and publick station, obliged him to relinquish the business at this stage, and return home, after concurring with the other commissioners as to the principles on which the matter was finally determined.

Upon comparison of the observations made at both extremities of our Southern Boundary, your commissioners have the pleasure of assuring you, that no discouragements arising from the unfavourable state of the weather, or the unavoidable fatigues of constant application by day and frequent watchings by night, have prevented them from embracing every opportunity, and making a sufficient number of Astronomical Observations to determine the Length of Five Degrees of Longitude with greater precision than could be attained by terrestrial Measures of a Degree of Latitude in different places of the Earth: and further, that they have completed their observations with so much accuracy and certainty as to remove from their minds every degree of doubt concerning their final determination of the South-western corner of the State.

In the result of the calculations, they found that their observations were distant from each other twenty minutes and one second, and an eighth part of a second, of time. But, as the Observatory at Wilmington was fixed at 114 chains, 13 links West of the Intersection of the Boundary Line of this State with the River Delaware; and as 20 minutes of Time are equivalent to five Degrees of Longitude, they made the necessary correction for the said 114 chains 13 links, and also for the said one second and one-eighth part of a second of Time, which is equal to nineteen chains and 96 links, and accordingly fixed and marked the South-western corner of the State, in the manner mentioned in the joint agreement and Report of the Commissioners of both States, under their Hands and Seals, which we have the honour of laying before the council.

After these calculations were made, the commissioners proceeded with all convenient dispatch to the place where Mason and Dixon formerly were interrupted by the Indian

Nation^s in running the Southern boundary of this State, in order to extend the said Boundary Westward to the length of five Degrees from the River Delaware. Being prevented by rainy weather for near a week from making any astronomical observations, in order to ascertain the direction of the Parallel of Latitude which we were to extend, we concluded, to save time and expense, that it would be eligible to take the last direction of Mason and Dixon's Line, and to correct it, if necessary, when we should have an opportunity of a serene sky. Upon extending the Line in this manner 195 chains from the place where they ended their work, we found, by Astronomical Observations, that we were 32 feet and 5 inches North of the true Parallel, and we accordingly made the necessary correction here, and marked a tree, with the letter P. on the North side, and V. on the South. From thence we assumed a new direction, which we again corrected in like manner at the distance of 575 chains, where we found our Line to be 73 feet 6 inches North of the Parallel of Latitude. We made the off-sett accordingly, and planted a large post in the true Parallel, marked as above. From thence we found another direction by calculation, which, beginning at the said post, should, at the distance of eight miles from it, intersect the said Parallel, making off-setts at convenient distances, and planting posts in the true Parallel. This direction being continued 33 chains further than the eight miles above mentioned, fell 23 inches South of the Parallel, where we also planted a post in the true Boundary, marked as above; and from thence to the South-west corner of the State we assumed a new direction, which being continued, fell 2 feet and 8 inches South of the said corner. This correction therefore being made, we planted a squared white-oak post in the said Point, and marked its bearing from different objects, as mentioned in our Joint Report. Besides the marking of the Boundary Line, by the Posts and Stones above mentioned, your commissioners took care to have a Visto of 20 or 30 feet wide cut over all the most remarkable Ridges which were in the direction of Parallel. For a more particular

description of this part of our work, we beg leave to refer to the annexed plan [lost] and sketch of the country through which the Line passed.

The season being now far advanced, we were obliged to desist from any further prosecution of the work; and agreed with the Virginia commissioners to meet them at the South-west corner of the State on the 16th of May next, to proceed in running and marking the Western Boundary of this State.

* * * * *

JOHN EWING.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

⁶JOHN LUKENS.

THO. HUTCHINS.

Philad'a, 23d Dec., 1784.

[No. 30.]

¹*Report of the Commissioners on Western Boundary of Pennsylvania—1785.*

We the subscribers, commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia to ascertain the Boundary between the said States, do certify—That we have carried on a Meridian Line from the South-west corner of Pennsylvania Northward to the Ohio river, and marked it by cutting a vista over all the principal hills intersected by the said Line, and by falling or deadening a Line of Trees generally through all the lower grounds. And we have likewise placed stones, marked on the East side P and on the West side V, on most of the principal hills, and where the Line strikes the Ohio, which stones are accurately placed in the true Meridian, bounding the States as aforesaid.

Witness our hands and seals, this 23d day of August, 1785.

DAV. RITTENHOUSE, [seal.] }
ANDREW PORTER, [seal.] } Penn'a.

ANDREW ELLICOTT, [seal.] }
²JOSEPH NEVILLE, [seal.] } Virginia.

[No. 31.]

Monongalia County, Va., and the Whiskey Insurrection.

—
By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received information that a banditti from the Western parts of Pennsylvania,* have, in defiance of law and order, passed into this commonwealth, and by threats and other evil doings, compelled an officer of the United States, living in Morgantown, in the county of Monongalia, to abandon his home, and seek personal safety by flight:

And Whereas, I have reason to believe that the said banditti are a part of that deluded combination of men, described in the President's Proclamation of the seventh day of this present month, who, forgetful of all obligations, human and divine, seem intent only on rapine and anarchy, and therefore endeavor, by their emissaries, and other illegal means, to seduce the good people of this commonwealth, inhabiting the country bordering on the State of Pennsylvania, to unite with them in schemes and measures tending to destroy the tranquility and order which so happily prevails, and thereby to convert the blessings we so eminently enjoy under our free and equal government, into the most afflicting miseries which can possibly befall the human race.

To arrest these wicked designs; to uphold the law; to preserve our fellow-citizens from evil, and our country from disgrace, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council of the State, to issue this my Proclamation, calling on all officers, civil and military, to exercise with zeal, diligence and firmness, every legal power vested in them respectively, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to trial every offender or offenders in the premises. And I do moreover specially require and enjoin, that all persons coming into this commonwealth from that part of our sister State at present so unhappily distracted, be particularly

* See Note at bottom of page 112.

watched; and if they shall be found disseminating their wicked and pernicious doctrines, or in any way exciting a spirit of disobedience to government, thereby violating the peace and dignity of this commonwealth, that they be immediately apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the commonwealth the nineteenth.

HENRY LEE.¹

[No. 32.]

[From the Philadelphia Gazette, September 1, 1794.]

We hear that the inhabitants of Morgantown, Virginia, have assembled in a body, and determined to defend themselves against the encroachments and depredations of the insurgents in the west parts of Pennsylvania. In two or three instances they have opposed the insurgents and driven them back.

Extract of a Letter from Morgantown, Va., August 14, 1794.

The insurgents have been quite outrageous, and done much mischief. Here we have been quiet until a few days ago, when about 30 men,* blacked, came in the night of the 9th instant, and surrounded the house of the Collector of this county, [¹] but the man escaping, and advertising that he had resigned his office, they went off peaceably. Three days after, at our court, a number of men, mostly from Pennsylvania, came to Morgantown, and in the even-

* Albert Gallatin, (of Fayette co. Pa.,) in his historical-defensive speech on the Insurrection, in the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania legislature, in January 1795, on a Resolution (which was adopted) to set aside the election of Senators and members from the four western counties, says of this event: "A short time afterwards" [having referred to previous like outrages in Pennsylvania] "the officer of a neighboring county in Virginia, fled for fear of insult, and a riot was committed at the place of his residence, by some of the inhabitants of that county, who have since been arrested, although the outrage seems at first to have been ascribed by the Governor of Virginia to Pennsylvanians. In another county of the same State, some of the papers of the officer were forcibly taken from him."

ing, began to beat up for proselytes, but they were in a few minutes driven out of town. Yesterday they were to have returned with a stronger party, but did not.

N. B. Morgantown is mostly composed of Virginians and native Americans. [Phila. Gazette, Sept. 2, 1794.]

[No. 33.]

Extract of Letter—¹*Alexander Hamilton to Gen. Washington.*

PITTSBURGH, November 19, 1794.

* * * The army generally is in motion homeward²—the Virginia line, by way of Morgantown to Winchester, &c.; the Maryland line by way of Uniontown to Williamsport, and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men, by the old Pennsylvania route to Bedford.

[No. 34.]

George Jackson and Baldwin Weaver.

—
CLARKSBURG, August 18, 1794.

SIR: I do myself the pleasure to answer your request respecting my sentiments on the Excise Law, and the riotous party of Pennsylvania. In the first place, I have ever been opposed to the law, and have often expressed my sentiments to that amount, and, as far as words or remonstrances would go, I should still find freedom to exercise them, but, upon the present occasion, as to the conduct of the Pennsylvanians I wish to lay neutral, and my sincere wish is that my country and fellow-citizens may act upon the same principles. I am, sir, your humble servant,

GEORGE JACKSON.

Major Edward McCarty.

The above is certified to be a true copy by Edward McCarty.

GEO. JACKSON.

MR. SCULL: I wish you to give the above letter from me to Major McCarty a place in your next paper, expressing

my sentiments of the Excise Law, and the conduct of the Pennsylvanians. My reason for publishing at this late period is, because I was told in public company, by a certain Baldwin Weaver of Morgantown, at our late district court held there, that I had written to Major McCarty, of Hampshire county, my sentiments concerning the Excise law and the rioters of Pennsylvania, and that I should have declared in said letter, that if I did fight at all I would fight for the rioters of the said State against the Excise law, and many other villifying words, all of which I then denied, and, as I thought, satisfy all persons present of the falsity of the charge, thinking it only a sudden and unpremeditated attack of Weaver, in order to injure my character as a public man, having about that time declared myself a candidate for Congress¹ at our next election for this district. But I have been informed that he still industriously persists in propagating the same calumny; therefore, that my countrymen may judge for themselves, I have procured an attested copy of the letter alluded to, from Major McCarty, which is the above, and I declare it is all I ever wrote to him on that subject previous to the said Weaver's dispute with me.

I am, sir, your most obedient
and very humble servant,

GEO. JACKSON.

Clarksburgh, Harrison Co., Va.,

February 3, 1795.

[Pittsburgh Gazette, March, 1795.]

[No. 35.]

MORGANTOWN, Feb., 28, 1795.

SIR: I shall not write you altogether thro' the medium of the printer, but as formerly in this town address you. I am not master of language to write with that elegance which marks your superior abilities, so well suited to a superlative station; but in a more simple, yet plain mechanical style, to which I have long been accustomed, endeavor by reason,

upon well attested facts, to draw true and serious conclusions, which must place you in a right point of view.

You charge me with asserting "that in your letter to Major McCarty respecting the late rioters from Pennsylvania you said that if you fought at all, you would fight for the rioters of said State against the Excise law"—you say "I told you in public company." I never go behind a man's back to whisper what should be told him publicly—it is a meanness I never blended with my nature. That such a report circulated, that I, as well as others believed it, there is not a doubt; and that we have every reason for believing the substance of the report, I appeal to my country to decide. You say "you were ever opposed to the Excise law"—so were the rioters of Pennsylvania. You whispered your baneful principles—they spoke and acted openly, as honest, tho' mistaken men. To such whispers of such principles we attribute the late unhappy insurrection, where ill-directed fortitude and a blind zeal sacrificed the lives of valuable citizens at the slavish shrine of ignorance. "You have ever been opposed to the Excise law." Why did you not say, as others have said, "legally opposed." You wish to be thought a good citizen, and it seems necessary, to add legality to your opposition to give it a sanction; in respect to the conduct of the Pennsylvanians, "you wish to be neutral, and your sincere wish is that your country and fellow-citizens should act upon the same principles." Is this your Patriotism, to be neutral, when the most invaluable blessings of government are threatened with annihilation? Are these the principles (why should I pollute the name) you wish diffused among your fellow-citizens, when the most free government under heaven called loudly for their manly exertions? Is this the man that wishes to represent us in Congress? Good Heavens! Surprise, mingled with indignation, flashes in the countenance of virtuous patriotism! Vain will be your attempts to palliate your declarations to Major McCarty, or to tell us you wished us to be neutral, and not join the rioters. Your proposed opposition to the Excise law in the same letter shews your meaning; and your sincere wish

that your country and fellow-citizens should act upon the same principles, shews at once what those principles were upon which you wished them to act—pardon the liberty—“to be neutral”—not to act at all; and, connected with your avowed opposition to the Excise law, must be understood to amount to a declaration of not turning out to oppose the rioters and restore the law. “You have ever been opposed to the Excise law.” ’Tis impossible to oppose a law without acting unlawfully, consequently every opposition has itself the nature of a riot, and only differs in degree from the Pennsylvania riots. This consequence must be admitted, and proves to a demonstration that the substance of the report was well grounded, if your assertions are to be credited.

* BALDWIN WEAVER.

Mr. George Jackson.

[Pittsburgh Gazette, March, 1795.]

[No. 36.]

The 4th of July, 1793, at Morgantown, Virginia.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JULY 4th, 1793.

This day being the anniversary of American Independence a number of the inhabitants of Morgan’s Town met at Henry Dering’s tavern, where, during the entertainment, the following toasts were given:

1. The sages of America, who were instrumental in her emancipation from a foreign government.
2. The memory of the brave who fell contending for the liberty we now enjoy.
3. The Commander-in-chief, Officers and Soldiers who survive—May their virtues be ever held in high esteem by their countrymen.
4. May the French nation be virtuous, wise and free.

* Baldwin Weaver was a citizen of Morgantown, and was buried on the lot now owned by Wm. N. Jarrett, about the place where Mr. Jarrett’s carriage-house now stands. Many of his descendants are still living in Monongalia county.

5. May Americans ever be as much and justly esteemed throughout the world for their virtue and perfection in government, as for their wisdom and firmness in the establishment thereof.

6. May they be as much applauded for the purity of their morals, their freedom from bigotry and religion,* for love and harmony among the various denominations of christians, as for the equity of their government.

7. The trade and commerce of America—May her flag be welcomed and respected throughout the globe.

8. May virtue, rather than birthright or wealth, be the standard of promotion.

9. May the tree of liberty so extend its branches, that all the inhabitants of the earth may solace themselves within its shade.

[10 and 11, missing.]

12. May public virtue and confidence prevail.

13. May the hearts of enemies to the freedom of mankind be changed in its favor.

14. The fair daughters of America—May they be as much esteemed for their virtue and sense, as they are celebrated for their beauty.

15. Virtue, peace, equal liberty and happiness throughout the world.

[No. 37.]

Monongalia County Jail.

[From the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.]

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the second Monday in June next, will be sold to the lowest bidder, a STONE JAIL, to be built in Morgantown, of the following size, viz: Forty-four feet by twenty, and thirteen feet high. The work to be fully completed in twelve months from the day of sale. The particulars of said building will be made known at the day of sale.

THOMAS BUTLAR.

Monongalia County, May 16, 1793.

* So the printer has it, but evidently there is a misprint somehow.

Bigotry in religion?

[No. 38.]

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Ohio County Court-House.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Ohio County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, that on the 27th of this instant, the building of a FRAME COURT HOUSE in the Town of West Liberty, will be offered to any person or persons who will undertake the same, at the lowest price, by giving bond with approved security for compleating and finishing the said building within eighteen months from the sale, agreeably to a plan made and directed by the said Court.

The plan may be seen by any person on application to the Clerk of the said Court.

June 6, 1793.

ISAAC MEEKS,
Sheriff of Ohio County.

[No. 39.]

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, from Hibernia, near Morgantown, in Virginia, on the evening of the 20th instant, a Negro Man named TOM, very black, well set, large feet, long visage, lisps in his talk. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if he is brought home, reasonable charges.

September 30, 1795.

MATHIAS HITE.

[No. 40.]

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To be Let---For a Term of Years.

About 2000 Acres of Land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about 12 miles from Morgantown, and adjoining the State road that leads to Winchester.

This land will be laid off in Lots of 150 acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from 15 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered: the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultiva-

tion. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn and all kinds of small grain; and from its situation being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land which will be fit to occupy in about two months: it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 30 or 50 acres of meadow land if required.

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and a person qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgantown, 15th June, 1795.

[No. 41.]

[From the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Randolph Academy.

The Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify the public that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the Institution, and accordingly have employed as a tutor in the said Academy the Rev'd George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography. The price of tuition will be, for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars, for Geography six dollars, for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly. Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighborhood on reasonable terms.

It may be necessary to add that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.

By order of the Board,

JOHN HAYMOND, C. R. A.

July 28, 1795.

[No. 42.]

[From the Fayette Gazette, Uniontown, Pa.]

A *LIST OF LETTERS* remaining in the Post Office at Morgantown, Virginia, July 1, 1800.

- B. Benjamin J. Brice, Henry Barns.
- D. Stephen Dillion, care of Thomas Gregg, John Davis.
- E. Abraham Elliott.
- G. John Goff, John Graham, Alpheus Gustin.
- H. Capel Holland, Elihu Horton, Henry Hamilton, care of Benj. Reeder, Esq., Mathias Hite.
- K. James Kelly (2), Michael Kerns.
- L. Noah Linsley, Wm. Lancaster, Daniel Lee, James Legget, John Linn.
- M. Robert Maxfield, Randolph co.—Robert Moody, care of Major Claiborne, David Morgan, James Morgan, Mr. McFarland, Paul Mikels.
- N. Jacob Nouse. P. Russel Potter.
- R. John Ramsey, Scott's Mill run (2), Joseph Reed, (2), John Reynolds, esq., Clerk Kenhawa County.
- S. William Stewart, Alexander Stewart. T. James Thompson.
- W. William Webster, James West, Thomas Williams, Randolph county, James Wells. HUGH McNEELY, D. P. M.

[No. 43.]

A *LIST OF LETTERS* remaining in the Post Office at Morgantown, Virginia, July 1, 1801.

- B. Mr. John Beard, James Bowthy, Henry Barnett, James E. Beall.
- C. Joseph Cox, John Carter.
- D. John Davis (5), Patrick Darby, Jonathan Davis (2), David Dunham.
- E. Edward Evans. F. Robert Ferril.
- H. George Hays, John Howell, sr., I. Jacob Israel, esq., Col. John.
- K. William King, John Kennedy. L. John Lovell.
- M. Gideon Morgan, Samuel McMillan, David Morgan, Capt. James Morgan, Samuel Millburn, Charles Magill, Philip Michels, Sam'l Milliourne.
- R. John Ross, Benjamin Reeder, Felix Renick,¹ Thomas Royle.
- S. Magruder Selby, Richard Stiles, Francis Seitz, Henry Stewarts, Peter Swisher, John Stafford, Capt. James Scott, Henry Slie.
- T. John Taylor, Aaron Tichenor, Christopher Troy, James Thomas, Wesley Thomas, William Tingle, Leonard Titsworth.
- W. John Williams (2), Nathan Whiteman, Thomas Willson, Bazaleel Wells, esq. HUGH McNEELY, P. M.

NOTES

TO THE FOREGOING PAPERS.

BY JAMES VEECH.

[To No. 1.]

1. *Captain Samuel Meason*.—A Virginia Militia officer, of Ohio county, I presume; the same who did gallant service in the *first* siege of Fort Henry, (Wheeling), as related in DeHass' History of Western Virginia, page 223, and other publications.

2. *Brig. Gen. Edward Hand*.—A distinguished Pennsylvania officer of the revolutionary war; belonged to Lancaster, Pa; did good service in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, and especially in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and other engagements; was sent to Pittsburgh to command Western Department, in 1777, after having been made a Brigadier by Congress on April 1, 1777; was recalled from Pittsburgh, in spring of 1778, when Gen. McIntosh took his place. Gen. Hand was ordered to Albany, New York, and joined Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians and Tories about Wyoming and South-western New York. He served through the war, and towards its close, was, on Gen. Washington's recommendation, made Adjutant-General of the army. He served in this capacity in the army sent out in 1794 to put down the "Whiskey Insurrection," and Lieut.-General Washington

named him for that station in the provisional army of 1798 organized in view of a war with France. He also filled some civil offices—was in Congress in 1784–5, and a Washington Elector in 1789.

3. *Captain Virgin*.—Believed to be Captain Brice Virgin, of, then Yohogania county, Virginia, living on the Monongahela, a few miles above Brownsville, where he had played constable. Resided at North Bend, Ohio, in 1791–2, where he raised a company to go out and bury the dead after St. Clair's defeat in November, 1791. He afterwards lived and died at Princeton, Butler county, Ohio.

4. *Cat-fish*—now Washington, Pa., which was long known as “Cat-fish's Camp,” from an old Delaware Indian chief who had his camp there. [See Brantz Mayer's “Logan and Cresap.”]

[To No. 2.]

1. *John Minor*—a distinguished citizen of Greene county, Pa., who lived and died at an advanced age, on Whiteley creek, near Mapletown—was a member of the legislature from Greene—afterwards an associate judge. Father of Lawrence L. Minor, of Greene, and of Mrs. John Crawford, of Greensboro. His second or third wife was a daughter of Col. George Wilson, who settled at where New Geneva now is, about 1768, and who, although a Virginian, was a most zealous Pennsylvanian and Justice of the Peace under the Penn's in the boundary controversy with Virginia, in 1772 to 1775. He had been a Virginia provincial officer in the French and Indian War of 1755–65, and died in New Jersey in the revolutionary war, as Lieut. Col. of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment. This daughter—the second or third wife of Judge Minor, was the widow Hawkins, mother of Hon. Wm. G. Hawkins, formerly of Greene, now of Allegheny county.

2. **Fort Stradler*.—This was on Dunkard creek, but whether Dunkard of Cheat, or of Monongahela, I know not.

*[NOTE BY THE PRINTER.—*Fort Statler* (sometimes called *Fort Stradler*), was on Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county, Va., about where the town of New Brownsville is now located.]

[To No. 3.]

1. *Richard Ashcraft*.—Probably the same man who, about or prior to 1767, settled and owned land (or rather claimed to own it, for no valid title could then be got) on the Monongahela, in now Fayette county, just above “Heaton’s Mill,” nearly opposite the mouth of Ten Mile, or Millsboro.

[To No. 4.]

1. *Girard’s Fort*.—Properly “Garrard’s Fort” in now Greene county, Pa., on Whiteley creek, not far from the late Lot Lantz’ “Willow Tree” tavern, on Morgantown and Pittsburgh State Road.

2. *Van Swearingen*—a distinguished Captain in the early revolutionary war; afterwards first sheriff of Washington county, Pa., but who died, I believe, a citizen of Ohio co., Va. His nephew, of the same name, a Captain, was killed in St. Clair’s defeat, Nov’r 4th, 1791. Capt. Sam. Brady’s wife was his daughter.

[To No. 5.]

1. *Rev. John Corbly*—a pioneer Baptist preacher, residing in the vicinity of Fort Garrard—the same whose wife and children were killed by the Indians on their way to church, in May, 1782, as told by him in many current narratives. He figured in the “Whiskey Insurrection” of 1794, and was arrested and taken to Philadelphia for trial, but discharged. “Corbly Garrard,” a well-known citizen of Greene county, personates these names.

2. *Willson’s Mill*—on George’s creek, near New Geneva.

3. *Wardin’s Mill*—should read “*Hardin’s*,” was on same creek, above Willson’s; probably Crow’s or Oliphant’s.

[To No. 6.]

1. *Col. Daniel Brodhead*—a Pennsylvania officer in the revolutionary war; belonged to Northampton county, but, in 1778, became Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment,

which was raised in, then, Westmoreland and Bedford counties; was a pretty good man, but passionate and lacking in the arts of discipline; commanded Western Department at Pittsburgh from September, 1778, to November, 1781, when, getting into a quarrel with Col. Gibson, of the 7th Virginia regiment, he was superseded by General Irvine. After the war, he became surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and married the widow of General and Governor Mifflin. He died November, 1809.

2. *Col. John Evans*—of Monongalia county, Virginia—of which he was “County Lieutenant”—whence his title of “Colonel.” This office gave him command of the militia of the county and the management of its military-fiscal affairs. The same office existed in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790. From 1776 to 1780, Monongalia county, as claimed by Virginia, extended northward to “Dunlap’s Old Road,” (so called from an old Indian trader), which run from the “Redstone Old Fort,” now Brownsville, up Dunlap’s creek, crossing the road from Morgantown to Uniontown, about half a mile south of Uniontown, and uniting with “Braddock’s road” at top of Laurel Hill. North of that, and including also part of, now, Washington and Allegheny and of Westmoreland and Fayette counties, Pa., was, under the Virginia regime, “Yohogania” county, the Court-house of which was near the Monongahela river, on the Washington side, above and in sight of *Elizabeth*, on the “plantation of Andrew Heath.” A “Monongalia” court was once held at the house of Theophilus Phillips, late Eberhart’s, now Bie-reis, near New Geneva. [See XI Henning’s Statutes at Large, page 255.]

3. *Fort Laurens*—was on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum river, near where Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, now is. It was built in 1778, by order of General McIntosh, and abandoned in 1779. He also, in 1777–78, built Fort McIntosh, where Beaver, Pa., now is. He was the predecessor of Colonel Brodhead in command of the Western Department.

[To No. 8.]

1. The "*service*" here referred to was a projected expedition against the hostile Indians in the North-western Territory; but, after much note of preparation it was abandoned, as may be inferred from Nos. 9, 10, &c.

2. *Col. Joseph Beeler* was county Lieutenant of "Yohogania;" afterwards a citizen of some distinction, of Washington county, Pa.

[To No. 9.]

1. *Col. Shepherd*—was Col. David Shepherd, Lieutenant of Ohio county, Virginia.

2. *Col. Lochry*.—Col. Archibald Lochry, Lieutenant of Westmoreland county, Pa., which, at this time, included all of Pennsylvania west of what are now Bedford and Somerset counties. Col. L. was also Prothonotary and Clerk of the courts of the county—seat of justice, Hanna's town, now a mere x roads, some three miles north of Greensburg. Col. Lochry's end was a sad one. In August, 1781, to aid Gen. George Rogers Clarke in an expedition against the North-west Indians, he raised a body of militia in Westmoreland, composed of four small companies. They went down the Ohio in boats, with many horses. They landed in the mouth of a creek—since called Lochry's creek—about ten miles below the mouth of the Great Miami, in the south-east corner of the State of Indiana, on the evening of August 24th, and while in camp cooking their supper and their horses browsing, were attacked by a large party of Indians. Col. L. and several other officers and men—in all 41—were killed, and *all* the others, 60 in number, captured and taken to Montreal, from which some escaped before, and the rest were released at the end of the war. Among the captured were Captain Thomas Stokely, father of the late General Sam. Stokely, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Melchior Baker, who, in 1798 to 1800, were partners of Albert Gallatin in a Musket Factory, near Smithfield, in Fayette county, Pa., and who afterwards resided at Clarksburg, Va. Many persons who were,

afterwards, citizens of Fayette county, Pa., were of this party, among them, Dennis McCarty, the old carrier of the *Genius of Liberty*; also, the father of Basil Brownfield.

[To No. 12.]

1. *Capt. Samuel Brady*—then a Captain in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Brodhead—the celebrated spy and Indian fighter, whose daring exploits are told in many narratives, &c.

[To No. 13.]

1. *Capt. Uriah Springer*—then a Captain under the Virginia organization, perhaps of the 13th Virginia Regiment. He resided near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., and after the death of Col. William Harrison, in Crawford's defeat, (June 5, 1782,) married his widow, a daughter of Col. Crawford. His descendants are about Connellsville yet. Captain S. served with distinction in Gen'l Wayne's successful expedition against the North-western Indians in 1793-94. He died September 14, 1826.

2. *Redstone*—then the common name of Brownsville—"Redstone Old Fort." The Captain was probably up there to "press" cattle and provisions for the garrisons at Fort Pitt and other Forts, which greatly incensed the settlers—many of whom were disloyal or indifferent whether the troops were fed or not.

[To No. 14.]

1. *Major Richard Taylor*—believed to be a Virginia officer, but where he belonged, and of what organization, I know not. There was a Lieut.-Col. of that name from Virginia, in the revolutionary war.

2. *Take Cattle, &c.*—Cotemporary papers show that at this period cattle and other army supplies were very scarce and hard to be got in the west; chiefly because owners and producers would not sell them for the depreciated paper money of that time. The South Branch of the Potomac was the great source of supply of cattle.

[To No. 15.]

1. *Gen. William Irvine*.—Among the best, though not the most brilliant of all the Pennsylvania officers in the revolutionary war. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland; well educated at Trinity College, Dublin; studied medicine and surgery; surgeon in British navy; came to America in 1764; settled at Carlisle, Pa.; raised a regiment in 1775-6; was in expedition to Canada, in Gen. Thompson's brigade; captured by the British, under Gen. Frazer, at battle of "Three Rivers," June, 1776; held a prisoner until April, 1778; made Brig. General; commanded second Pennsylvania brigade in New Jersey, &c., in 1779-81; sent to command the Western Department at Pittsburgh, in October, 1781, which he held until October 1, 1783, during the most perilous period. To his prudence, firmness and skill "the West" owed its safety. His letters show his temper and good sense. He was in Congress in 1787-89, and again in 1793-95. He was, in 1795, selected by the Executive of Pennsylvania to examine and report on the lands intended for the Pennsylvania officers and soldiers (Donation and Depreciation lands) in north-western Pennsylvania, which duty he discharged so well that the State, for that and his other services, gave him a large body of land in, now Warren county, on the Allegheny river, at mouth of Brokenstraw creek, on Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which his grandson, Dr. W. A. Irvine, owns yet. He was sent out, with chief justice McKean, by Governor Mifflin, in 1794, to attempt to pacify the whiskey insurgents in Western Pennsylvania, and commanded a division of the Pennsylvania troops in the army sent out to subdue them. He filled other positions in civil life; was a prominent candidate for United States Senator in 1788, and again in 1794, against James Ross, and was on the Jefferson electoral ticket of Pennsylvania in 1797. He died in 1804.

[To No. 16.]

1. *Col. John Gibson*, resided in and near Pittsburgh; was uncle of the late chief justice Gibson of Pennsylvania, and

of Gen'l George Gibson, late commissary-general U. S. A., whose father, Lieut.-Colonel George Gibson, was mortally wounded at St. Clair's defeat, November 4th, 1791. Col. John Gibson, though a Virginia officer in the revolutionary war, became a good Pennsylvanian after the boundary dispute was settled, and was an associate judge of Allegheny county, from 1788 to about 1801, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of Indiana territory. He died in 1822—having filled other important stations, civil and military, and enjoying largely the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is the same Col. Gibson who figures so conspicuously in the history of "Logan's speech," in 1774. See *Mayer's "Logan and Cresap."*

[To No. 17.]

1. *Col. Shepherd's District.*—By reason of the Boundary Agreement of August, 1779, between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the erection of Washington county, Pa., in 1781, the greater part of Ohio county, especially the most thickly settled parts of it, came to be within the conceded limits of Washington county, although the "temporary line" was not run until later in 1782, and the final lines until 1784–85. [See note 3 to No. 28, *postea*, and n. 3 to No. 29.]

2. *New Governments.*—This refers to a project for a New State, engendered and nurtured chiefly in what is now Washington county, Pa., based upon the disappointment and opposition of the settlers at finding themselves transferred from Virginia to Pennsylvania. "Conventions," says H. H. Brackenridge, in his "Law Miscellanies," who knew all about it, "were holden, and the sense of the people taken as to submission or resistance. The idea was to declare themselves independent of Virginia and Pennsylvania in the same manner as Vermont had done of Massachusetts and New York. It was suggested that a new State might be formed, with a seat of government at Pittsburgh, having the Kanawha on the one side for a boundary, with Muskingum and Lake Erie on the other, and to the eastward the Allegheny Mountain." "It was substantially," says

another writer, "a resurrection of the old 'Walpole grant' of 1772—the abortive State of *Vandalia*, [which name West Virginia should have taken.] So rife had the scheme become that Pennsylvania had to counteract it by all her power, declaring it, by an act passed in December, 1782, to be *treason*." Rev'd James Finley, of the Forks of Yough, whom the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania sent out on a secret mission to counteract it, in the spring of 1783, says, in his report, that east of the *Youghioganni*, the inhabitants being mostly opposed to it, he passed them by, but that between that river and the *Monongahela*, as well as in great part of Washington county, he found the people "to be fond of it," even some of the clergy. Many of the officials of Washington county were believed to be in the scheme. It however died out. Of this "Mr. Johnson" little is known beyond what is here stated by General Irvine. He was believed to be a British emissary, designing to draw the people off to the Muskingum wilds, that they might be compelled to seek protection from the British government. The subject was brought to the notice of Congress, but no special action was taken upon it. The idea of a "new government" was revived by some of the leaders in the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794—particularly by David Bradford.

[To No. 19.]

1. *Boundary Line, &c.*—The Executives of both States, had made some arrangements early in 1782, to run the lines agreed upon in 1779, permanently and astronomically, but they failed. A "temporary line" was then agreed upon to be run by chain and compass, by Col. Alex'r McClean, of Fayette, for Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, for Virginia, and June, 1782, fixed to begin it. But Mr. Neville failed to come, and Col. McClean, upon going to the river opposite the mouth of Dunkard to go at the work, was met by armed resistance of the people on the other side, and had to give it up. He and Mr. Neville, however, ran it that fall, guarded by a company of Virginia militia.

[To No. 21.]

1. *The defeat of Col. Crawford*—often narrated in Western History. It occurred June 5th, 1782, on the “plains of Sandusky,” in, now Crawford county, Ohio, North-west of Bucyrus. The object of the expedition was “to destroy, if practicable, by fire and sword, the Indian town and settlements at Sandusky.” The force consisted of about five hundred mounted men, of which about three hundred and fifty were from Washington county, one hundred and thirty from Fayette, then Westmoreland, and twenty from Ohio county, Virginia. They were terribly defeated. Col. C. captured, tortured and burnt to death; at least one-third of the party killed, and the residue saving themselves by flight. Among the lost and saved were many choice spirits—of the latter, Col. James Paull, of Fayette, ancestor of the Wheeling Paulls. Col. Crawford settled as early as 1767, on the Youghioghenny, opposite Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.; had been in Forbes’ army of 1758, against Fort Duquesne, [Pittsburgh]; was an intimate friend of Washington, for whom he selected and surveyed lands in Fayette county, and who was twice at his forest residence. Crawford had been a Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace prior to 1775; but in 1774–75 his Virginia nativity and partialities caused him to desert the Pennsylvania standard. In February, 1776, he was Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Virginia regiment, and in October, 1776, became Colonel of the 7th. In the fall of 1777, he quit this command to take command, under Gen. Hand, of the militia raised for the defence of the western frontiers around Pittsburgh, in which he did good service until 1779, in the fall of which year he quit military life and assumed the office of surveyor of Yohegania county, Virginia, of which he was also a Magistrate. After his tragic end, his estate was swept away by creditors, and his widow eked out a living for many years by a pension from the State of Pennsylvania. He lost a son, and son-in-law—Major Harrison, a gallant man—in the same disaster.

[To No. 23.]

1. *Apprehended attack on Fort Pitt, &c.*—This was to come from Indians, Tories and British from Canada and western New York, who were to rendezvous at Chataque Lake, and come down the Allegheny river. But a knowledge of the vigilance and vigorous preparations of Gen. Irvine averted the attack.

[To No. 24.]

1. *Hanna's town*—long the county seat of Westmoreland, about three miles north of Greensburgh, was in July, 1782, while the men of the vicinage were harvesting, attacked by a large Indian force and burnt, with all the record papers of the county—the books only being saved. [See elegantly written account of this disaster, from the pen of the late Judge Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, in Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, under "Westmoreland County," and in some other books.]

2. *Wheeling Blockaded.*—This is known as the "Second Siege of Fort Henry," September, 1782, as related in No. 25 by Col. Zane. And see DeHass', page 263.

[To No. 25.]

1. *Weling.*—Cotemporary papers, public and private, and even up to 1795, write down Wheeling as *Whelan*. This is the only instance in which I have found it spelled *Weling*.

[To No. 26.]

1. *Rice's Block-house.*—Concerning this, see *DeHass' History of Western Virginia*, page 271.

2. *Col. McCleery.*—This was William McCleery, then sub-Lieutenant of Washington county, Pa.,—but whether the same Wm. McCleery who, in 1780, was sub-Lieutenant of Monongalia county, Va., and resided at Morgantown in after years, I know not. A person of that name was an applicant for appointment to be Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Fayette county, Pa., upon its erection in 1783. Gen. Ephraim Douglass was appointed.

[To No. 28.]

1. Although this *Report* is found in Henning's Statutes at Large of Virginia, and in the Revised Code of Virginia, (edition 1819), vol. 1, p. 52, I copy it here for the sake of its connection with No. 29, which, I believe, is not—or any corresponding Report—in any Virginia publication.

2. *Robert Andrews* was a Reverend, but of his history and locality I know nothing, except that he and Rev'd James Madison represented Virginia at Baltimore, in 1779, in making the Boundary Agreement.

3. *Andrew Ellicott*—one of the family of Ellicott's, of Baltimore county, Maryland, but who had resided in Pennsylvania. He, with Mr. Andrews and Rev. (afterwards Bishop I believe) Madison, represented Virginia in this transaction. The next year [see No. 29] he was associated with Joseph Neville, for Virginia, in running the western line of Pennsylvania as far as the Ohio river, where Virginia's pretensions stopped by reason of her having ceded her claims to the sovereignty of the North-western Territory to the United States in 1784. Thereupon Mr. Ellicott acted for Pennsylvania, with Mr. Rittenhouse, in running the line that year about fifty-five miles further. The next year it was completed to the Lake by Col. Andrew Porter [see No. 29, n. 4] and Col. Alexander McClean, the old Register and Recorder and Surveyor of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, from 1783 to 1833. Mr. Ellicott, in 1796 to 1800, was the United States Commissioner in running the Treaty Boundary Line between the United States and the Spanish possessions of Louisiana and Florida. He was an eminent astronomical surveyor. His "Journal" of his transactions in running the Spanish line, published in 1814, is a very curious and valuable book.

4. *John Ewing*—was Rev'd John Ewing, D. D., of Philadelphia, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, [on Washington square] and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania in that city. His work on Natural Philosophy was a College Text Book half a century ago.

5. *David Rittenhouse*—an eminent Mathematician and Philosopher, and somewhat politician, of Philadelphia county. He was State Treasurer from 1777 to 1789; was also a commissioner to run the boundary line of Massachusetts and New York, and was president of the Am. Philos. Society, and director of U. S. Mint for many years before his death. His "Life," by his kinsman, Barton, is valuable, and contains some amusing letters to his wife, while out on these lines.

6. *Thomas Hutchins*—a New Jersey man by birth—had been a Captain in the British army before the revolution, but became a good American patriot. He was an eminent geographer, and as a bonus for his coming over to the American cause, the office of Geographer General of the United States was created for him, in which he did some service—made first United States' surveys in Ohio, in 1785. He was with Colonel Bouquet in his western expedition of 1764, against the Indians.

[To No. 29.]

1. This *Report*—of which I believe no similar one was made to the Virginia Executive—is copied from the "Pennsylvania Archives"—a valuable collection of old documents from 1700 to 1790, relating to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, New York, United States, &c., in 12 volumes, which, with another series, called "Colonial Records," in 16 volumes, the State of Pennsylvania published some 12 or 15 years ago, and now hard to get. It is important, as detailing how the western end of the due east and west line was run, and may serve to solve some of the difficulties encountered in the case of *White vs. Hennen*, in Monongalia Circuit court, tried in spring of 1858.

2. *John Dickinson*—called President of the State, because President of the Supreme Executive Council, composed of one person from each county, in which the Executive power was lodged from 1776 to 1791. He is the celebrated author of the "Farmer's Letters" of 1767; an M. C. for Pennsyl-

vania in 1776, but who had not quite nerve enough to declare Independence. He afterwards resided in Delaware and represented that State in Congress in 1777-79 and '80. His brother, General Philemon Dickinson, of New Jersey, had more nerve. They were natives of Maryland. John died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1808.

3. This refers to the *temporary line* run by Joseph Neville, for Virginia, and Alexander McClean, for Pennsylvania, in 1782, and which, not having been run "astronomically," and having been measured by a chain, turned out to be somewhat erroneous in bearings and length, thereby causing some trouble to land owners, on the borders.

4. *Coll. Porter*.—Col. Andrew Porter, of the revolutionary war, father of ex-Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, (1839-'45), whose full name, David Rittenhouse Porter, evinces the regard Col. Porter had for his associate in this transaction. Col. Porter and Col. Alex. McClean completed the North line to the Lake in 1786.

5. *This point* is said to be where the line crosses Dunkard the second time, and was where the great Indian War Path, called the "Catawba Trail," from the South, Northward, crossed the Line. The deputation of the Six Nations of Indians who were attendant upon Mason and Dixon's party in 1767, said, all west of that was their lands, and forbade any further progress. They had to be obeyed.

6. *John Lukens* was surveyor-general of Pennsylvania for many years before and after the revolution.

[To No. 30.]

1. I copy this for the same reason given as to No. 28—though I don't remember to have seen it in any Virginia publication. I find no report concerning *this* line, corresponding with No. 27.

2. *Joseph Neville*.—As already stated, [No. 29, note 3], he and Col. McClean had run the "temporary lines" in 1782. He resided in ——— county, Virginia, and was a representative in Congress in 1793-95. He was a brother of Gen'l

John Neville, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, conspicuous in the "Whiskey Insurrection," whose son, Pressley Neville, (aid to Gen'l Lafayette in the revolutionary war), married a daughter of Gen. Dan. Morgan, of Virginia.

[To No. 31.]

1. *Henry Lee*—"Light-horse Harry" of the revolutionary war, and who commanded in chief the army sent out to suppress the Insurrection. He was grand-father of Gen. Rob't E. Lee, of the late confederate army. He was an ardent friend of Washington, and Washington esteemed him highly. Gen. Lee's beautiful resolutions and speech in Congress upon the death of Washington, are known and read of all men. HIS END was a sad one. Being, for good cause, a decided anti-Jefferson-ite, and a Federalist, he, in July, 1812, went from his home near Alexandria, D. C., to Baltimore, to aid in the armed defence of the publishers of the *Federal Republican*, whose office had been, in June, mobbed for an intemperate anti-war publication, and who had again in like manner offended. The editor and his friends had established themselves in a house, well provided with arms and ammunition—Gen'l Lee commanding. They were attacked by the mob—the military were called out, to whom the party surrendered, and were, for safety, taken to the jail. In the night, the mob broke into the jail, killed one of the party—General Lingan—and beat several others almost to death, among them General Lee. He remained a broken down cripple all the rest of his life, and died from his injuries on March 25th, 1818, at Cumberland Island, Georgia, on his way home from the West Indies. [See Niles' Register, vol. 2, pp.373–80, (July, 1812), and vol. 14, p. 135.]

[To No. 32.]

1. I have failed to find the name of this officer.

[To No. 33.]

1. *Alexander Hamilton*—Then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and especially obnoxious to the Insurgents. He accompanied the right wing of the army from Carlisle, Pa.,—was at Uniontown, Washington, Pittsburgh, &c., &c., and did much to direct its movements and actions. President Washington joined that wing at Carlisle, and accompanied it to Bedford, whence he returned.

2. *The Army*—consisted of artillery, cavalry and infantry. The *Right Wing*, composed of troops from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, rendezvoused at Carlisle, and came out by the “Glade Road,” by way of Bedford, Somerset, &c., striking the Youghiogheny river at Budd’s Ferry, about two miles above West Newton. Gov. Howell accompanied the Jersey troops, who were commanded by Gen’s Bloomfield and White. Gov. Mifflin accompanied the Pennsylvania troops, under the command of Gen’s Irvine and Chambers. The *Left Wing*, composed of Maryland and Virginia troops, rendezvoused at Williamsport, Maryland, and came out by way of Cumberland, Uniontown, &c., joining the Right at Budd’s Ferry, whence the army stretched out through Westmoreland and Washington counties—head-quarters in the “Forks of Yough.,” at Major Power’s. Gen. Dan. Morgan commanded the Virginia troops; Gen. Smith, of Baltimore, those of Maryland; Gov. Lee, commander-in-chief. They arrived late in October, and stayed about three weeks,—leaving behind a volunteer force of some 2500 men, who remained until June, 1795—head-quarters at McFarland’s Ferry on the Monongahela, some three miles below Monongahela city—Washington county side,—Gen. Dan. Morgan in command. Most of the arrests of offenders—in all about 150—were made on the night of November 13th. Many were taken to Philadelphia for trial, but were gradually bailed out and discharged,—two or three convicted and pardoned. Except two or three killed on the march, it was a bloodless war—except of the poultry and pigs.

[To No. 34.]

1. *John G. Jackson*, and not *George*, was elected at this election.

[To No. 36.]

The Pittsburgh Gazette—started in August, 1786—weekly—size 14 x 18—price 6-pence each, or 15 shillings (\$2) a year. It has existed ever since. It was the first paper west of the mountains. The *Kentucky Gazette*, at Lexington, followed in 1788, and soon after, a paper at Knoxville, Tennessee. The *Western Telegraph*, at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1795 or '96, and the *Fayette Gazette*, at Uniontown, Penn'a, in 1797. For many years the *Pittsburgh Gazette* was sent out by private post-riders. The first United States mail to Pittsburgh was in the fall of 1788—extended by land to "Whelen," in 1794, and thence by water to "Limestone," [Maysville, Ky.,] and "Fort Washington," [Cincinnati]. In 1794 a route was established from Hagerstown, by Hancock, Cumberland, *Morgantown* and Uniontown, to Brownsville. The first stage-coach eastward across the mountains from Pittsburgh, started in 1805.

[To No. 43.]

1. *Felix Renick*.—In spring of 1801, he and his brother Jonathan removed from the South Branch of the Potomac to Ross county, Ohio, where he became a prominent man—a great farmer and cattle-grower.

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